

Help Spread Truth! Please Pass This Paper Along!

Official Organ of the United
Farm Federation of America

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

National Weekly Newspaper
Merged TNT Magazine



Independent and Special Service

MID-WEST

Weekly News That's Different

FREE PRESS

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

VOL III, NO. 5

Muscatine, Iowa, Thursday, February 2, 1933

5c PER COPY

ASK DEPOSITOR'S MEETING

New Welfare Charges

TRYING TO TAKE THREE CHILDREN FROM BILL BIRD

Welfare Head Refuses To Accept Proffer Of Operation

Instead of decreasing administration expenses for welfare relief in Muscatine and Muscatine county, the Republican members of the county board of supervisors are reported to be planning increases in the already topheavy payroll. Astounding charges of disregard for the human rights of those seeking welfare aid were made by reliable citizens.

These two developments were reported this week in the fight of taxpayers to reduce welfare costs and reform the welfare organization of the city and county.

Ignore Revelations

Ignoring revelations by the Midwest Free Press that Mrs. M. Opal Fore, county social service worker, is receiving \$225 monthly plus certain contingent funds, the Republican supervisors, according to what little information can be obtained on their official actions, are understood to be planning additions to the welfare

Please turn to page thirteen

Order Station WOC On "Unfair" List

Davenport, Ia.—The American Federation of Musicians after a complete investigation has placed Radio station WOC on the "unfair to organized labor" list.

For some time a controversy has been going on over wages paid musicians at the station. The final break came when local union musicians charged three musicians had been "imported" at low salary to play for the station's orchestra. Tri-City Local No. 67 of the American Federation of Musicians then called for action by their national organization.

Farmers Lose Homes But Grain Pit Pays

CHICAGO — Security sales on the Chicago Board of Trade for 1932 continued in satisfactory volume, according to Robert P. Boylan, chairman of the committee on stock list.

During the year seven new issues were added to the list and two removed. The majority of securities listed continued to pay dividends.

PUBLIC UTILITIES SECRETS EXPOSED BY TRADE GROUP

Abandon Old Association When Its Methods Are Learned

WASHINGTON—For years the National Electric Light Association, mouthpiece of the Power Trust, carried on secret activities in subsidizing college professors, presidents of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, and others in a well-laid plan to "sell" its ideas to the people. The Federal Trade Commission's amazing expose discredited the organization so completely that the N. E. L. A. as a name was rendered worthless. Hence the decision of the utility companies to abandon the name of the organization in which Insull was a leading figure.

"The Edison Electric Institute" has been substituted, and it is reported that the House of Morgan is the power behind the throne. Meanwhile Samuel Insull is bearing gifts to the Greeks. He is going to show them how to organize power companies on the American plan.

COMMITTEE'S WORK WILL BE EXPLAINED

After long hours of work and investigation the committee appointed at last Monday's meeting of Hershey State and First National Depositors in the Midwest Free Press building, has decided to submit its findings to a conference of depositors to be held at two o'clock, Friday afternoon at the First Methodist Church, Muscatine.

The committee expects praise from some depositors and criticism from others for its work. The Midwest Free Press has submitted some praise, some criticism. This newspaper also urges all depositors to attend the Friday meeting and also to attend another meeting to be held at the request of other de-

Unemployed Show Will Be Repeated

The Citizens Unemployed League of Muscatine is planning another benefit show, proceeds to be used for relief of unemployed. A meeting of the committee in charge will be held Thursday night to discuss the date and program. Ralph Kelley, a member of the committee, said that results of the first show held at the High School auditorium were gratifying and that increased attendance was expected at the forthcoming show.

positors at the Free Press Building starting at one o'clock Saturday afternoon at the Free Press building, 408 East Second street. The three weeks' "holiday" of the banks is scheduled to end next Monday morning. An extension of the "holiday" has been suggested.

The Monday meeting was called to order by J. R. Connor, editor of the Free Press. After a discussion of the bank situation, Mr. Connor suggested that a permanent chairman be named for the meeting, and upon motion from the floor he was named as permanent chairman with unanimous agreement.

Judge D. V. Jackson, chairman of the Board of the First National, gave a statement to Mr. Connor previous to the meeting which was read. The statement follows:

"Not being able to attend this meeting and understanding that a statement in relation to the bank situation, is desired from all persons interested I have to say that so far as I am concerned, there is no truth whatever in reports that heavy withdrawals of funds have recently been made in anticipation of the closing of the First National.

"I am more interested in the reopening of the bank from the standpoint of a depositor than as a stockholder in the respect that the amount of deposits of myself and close relatives at this time, far exceed the amount of stock held by me and my family.

"If it is decided that the plan first proposed for reorganization of the closed banks cannot be successful, and that the plan suggested by the committee of which Mr. Lee Richards is a member can and shall be carried out, I am willing to pay a sum in cash equal to 100 per cent of my stock and to convey to the bank or depositors trust fund, real estate representing an investment in farm mortgage loans greatly in excess

Please turn to page three

Virginia Reader Has Best Letter To Win \$1 Prize

Henry Prescott Wilder of South Boston, Va., who has been waging a vigorous battle in his own city against graft and corruption wins this week's prize of one dollar for the best letter from a Midwest Free Press reader. His letter appears on page 12. See details of the contest on page 6. J. D. Johnston, Chillicothe, Ill., winner last week, writes:

"Received the one dollar prize for the best letter in your people's pulpit for last week. I sure will be glad to pass out some extra copies of the Free Press which is the best newspaper in the U.S.A. Yours for a prosperous 1933."

Mr. Wilder is not a subscriber to the Free Press, but the contest is open to every man and woman, boy and girl in the United States.

DEPOSITORS LOSE?

Under present plans worked out by the committee appointed at last Monday's bank depositors' meeting in the Free Press it is uncertain what will be done regarding the Hershey State and First National Banks.

All depositors of both banks are urged to attend the Friday afternoon meeting at the First Methodist Church, Muscatine, by the committee.

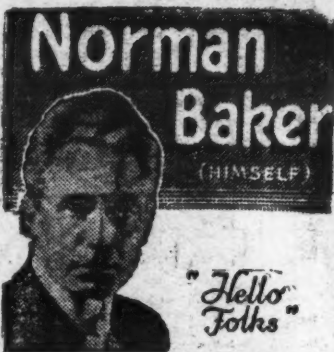
All depositors are also invited to attend a second meeting to start at one o'clock Saturday afternoon on the third floor of the Midwest Free Press building, 408 East Second street, Muscatine, entrance on the east side of the building.

A passbook to either bank will be necessary for admittance to both meetings.

BRING YOUR BANK BOOK WITH YOU.

Illinois Man's Letter From The Grave On Page Eight

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"



Norman Baker
(HIMSELF)

"Hello Folks"

TO MR. CONNOR—editor of this paper—you ask at the conclusion of your article in issue of January 19 entitled **WELFARE WAGES TOO HIGH**—what are they going to do about it—I will tell you—while many die and suffer—the welfare board will pass the buck from one to the other then to the Journal—then they will not do a thing—it is not so much as what they are doing in giving big salary to Mrs. Fore—but a disgrace—**AND INSULT AND A CRIME** the way they handle things—it is a well known fact that Welfare distribution **IS THE BUNK**—it costs more of the dollar to distribute it—in one city out of over \$175,000 in a chest drive—like welfare work—it cost \$125,000 to give away \$175,000. The thing to do is this—put in a local woman at a lower salary and keep the money at home—there are enough brains on the welfare board to distribute a few dollars or few thousands without having to pay a woman \$225 monthly to do it—if they do not have that much brains then they should get off the board—that's the thing to do about it—get a high school girl and she will do as much at \$12 per week with no auto expense either—yes it's a crime but it's just like your Board of Supervisors—they squander money, act unlawfully and I hope you succeed in reforming the Welfare and the Supervisors of the county, only a few of whom could operate their own business successfully let alone handling a big business like Muscatine County affairs—do not re-select them.

A HABIT—Proclamations and banks—is it becoming a habit for banks when they see themselves tottering to consult the mayor—call for a two or three weeks' vacation—and suspension of all business—for them to recuperate—much like a sickness—there is much sickness in America's banking system. They must do something quick or we will have few banks left—the nerve of some bankers saying it was all brought about by some persons spreading malicious rumors—that may be but in Muscatine they let the American State Bank close and some persons gloated over it—few hands were raised to save it—I was caught in the American in Muscatine and the American in Davenport—I still believe if more help had been given to the American in Muscatine the public would have more confidence in other banks.

THE FUTURE—in America is in the balance—things will eventually right themselves but not until the legislatures **STOP PASSING BILLS FOR CAPITAL ONLY AND LETTING THE PUBLIC SUFFER**—if they don't quit it—well—there have been revolutions in some countries which spurned the majority—**THE PUBLIC**—powerful dynasties have fallen—Kings—Queens—Presidents have gone before—let's change about face and for the next four years give the public as much attention as Wall Street has had in the past few years.

CLAIR PLAN—of farm relief is gaining some headway but it is as far from solving the farm problem as the Farm Bureau or any other farm organization is—you just cannot do it with legislation or a dozen farm organizations and you may as well save your time. In the end you will find only one solid—sane—reliable—positive farm solution—the U. F. F. A.—write President Loos, Hedrick, Iowa, for information about it—he is president of the United Farm Federation of America—the real way out of all farm problems.

QUITTING BUSINESS—I see another time a Muscatine store is yelling—**QUITTING BUSINESS**—

Please turn to page three

Unemployment Help Asked By American Labor Federation

WASHINGTON—It is the paramount duty of Congress to promptly enact into law the La Follette-Connigan bill making available \$500,000,000 for the relief of unemployment, declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement regarding unemployment and the failure of Congress so far to make adequate appropriations of funds sufficient at least to meet minimum requirements.

"Owing to the fact that unemployment has reached its highest point and as a result more people are in need of help," Mr. Green said, "it seems inconceivable that Congress would fail to make an adequate appropriation of funds sufficient at least to meet minimum requirements at this session. Unless public opinion is crystallized in support of relief legislation and is brought to bear upon Congress, it is more than likely, incredible as it may seem, that Congress will adjourn without appropriating a single additional dollar for the purpose of relieving human distress."

RADIO MONOPOLY SEEKS BUSINESS OF COMPETITORS

Reaching Out For More Control Of Nation's Communications

WASHINGTON—Radio Corporation of America has been forced to dissolve its monopoly under the consent decree recently accepted, but RCA is still very much alive and kicking. It has decided to abandon its continental point-to-point radio applications and has appointed for ultra-high frequencies for a domestic radiotelegraphic system in order to compete with the Western Union and Postal Telegraph.

In a letter to the Federal Radio Commission, RCA Communications Inc., says: "It seems probable that equipment now considered most useful for domestic telegraphy will be on the road to obsolescence when devices and methods which the engineers now foresee have been further developed. . . . The company believes that it, as well as the public, should be relieved of dependence upon the domestic wire lines of its cable competitors for the delivery and pickup of international radio messages, and that the company should be permitted to compete by radio with the wire companies in the domestic field."

Block to Plans
The RCA already has interests in commercial telegraph companies, but has been unable to dominate them to the extent it prefers. Thus the new plan would give the RCA trust another weapon to force the Western Union and Postal Telegraph in line. Unfortunately for the RCA scheme, large stockholders of the commercial telegraph companies resent the trust's attempts to grab all of the United States' communication facilities.

Undoubtedly another court battle is looming for which the stockholders will pay the huge legal fees.

A new lawn edging tool resembles a scooter in that its user moves it along the edge of a walk by one foot resting on a platform.

WELCH AUTO REPAIR SHOP

"Where your car gets conscientious service."

COMPLETE OVERHAULING and BATTERY SERVICE.

No job too large
No job too small

Rear 114-116 Walnut St.

INDIANA EDITOR BATTLES BANKS; LANDS IN JAIL

But Continues Assaults With Crippled Plant Of Newspaper

HUNTINGTON, Ind.—Claire W. H. Bangs, editor of the Huntington News is the center of battle between himself and this city's banks, the banks charging that he caused them to close while Bangs, lawyer and former college president alleging the banks are conspiring against him to throttle his utterances.

Sentiment is divided in Huntington with strangers finding supporters of both sides.

Electric light, power, gas and steam have been cut off from the News' plant, but Bangs continues to publish running his press by automobile power. His telephone service has also been cut off.

Arrested for criminal libel and slander against a bank, Bangs is at liberty on \$5,000 bond.

The three banks were closed last week, the mayor declaring a moratorium.

Representatives of the banks declared the banks are in good condition and soon will reopen when sufficient guarantees have been obtained from depositors not to withdraw their funds immediately.

The trouble started last October 26 when, according to Bangs, the First State bank cancelled a deposit against which his pay roll checks had been issued and applied it on a debt which the editor owed to the bank. He asserted that the action was deliberate and unnecessary.

He sued the bank for \$50,000, charging that the action had hurt his credit. Bangs admitted he probably would be arrested eventually for libel and asserted that he would run the paper from the county jail, if necessary. He accused his enemies of seeking to have merchants remove their advertising from his newspaper and also threatened his carrier boys.

Date for Bangs' trial has not been set, but he is insisting on a hearing soon.

There is one other newspaper in this city, The Herald Press. It has refrained from the argument. Two weeks ago, Bangs charged, his union printers were induced to quit work. He thereupon put the printing plant on an open shop basis. A circular broadcast in the town declared, however, that the union men quit because they have \$4,500 in salaries coming to them. On Jan. 23 seven affidavits charging criminal libel and slander were filed against Bangs by John R. Emley, president of the First State bank. The editor was arrested and held for several hours until bail was provided.

The Northern Indiana Power company shut off the electric power, gas, steam, and light.

Bangs attributed action of the power company to his newspaper's campaign for lower electric light and gas rates. Petitions for lowering of the rates are now pending before the public service commission of Indiana.

CHICAGO

and \$4³⁰

Return Children Half Fare

February 10-11-12

Good in Coaches only on all trains Feb. 10 and 11, and for trains of Feb. 12 leaving not later than 7:30 a. m.

Return to reach starting point by midnight Tues., February 14

Also Low Round Trip Fares Daily and

Still Lower Round Trip Week-End Fares to many points

Good in all classes of equipment—sleeping and parlor car space extra

Tickets Now on Sale

The MILWAUKEE Road

News Behind The Headlines

Editor's Note: Readers are invited to send clippings or other news which might be suitable for these columns.

BOOZE ADVERTISING

The big radio chains and city newspapers are much exercised over a proposed change of the pending beer and wines bill which prohibits advertising of such beverages in states which remain dry. That change would prevent them from distributing their canned programs and Big Business daily papers in dry states if they carried liquor advertising. Both newspapers and radio magnates are planning to kill the plan, however and with their powerful Washington lobbies we will probably hear little more of the plan to keep persons in dry states from being invited to adjoining territory to get intoxicated.

STEEL INDUSTRY

Heads of the gigantic steel trusts are still issuing optimistic statements on how promising the business future looks. Now Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, breaks into the subsidized press with forecasts of better times. This despite his company's paper losses of more than \$19,000,000 last year.

A few years ago Charley Schwab, another steel executive, was famous for his optimistic utterances. Veteran reporters used to write their stories before interviewing Schwab because they knew he would always see better times ahead while cutting wages at the same time.

Grace made his statement following the release for publication of Bethlehem earnings. They showed a deficit of \$5,621,672 for the fourth quarter of 1932, against \$5,425,724 the previous quarter. The preliminary figures for the full year 1932 showed a deficit of \$19,404,431, against net income of \$115,745 in 1931.

Grace stated that wages of the McClintic Marshall Company, a subsidiary of Bethlehem, had been cut 20 to 25 per cent.

FARMER'S FOLLY

August Werger, a farmer at McGregor, Ia., would like to have some of the farm experts now working in Washington, explain to him just how to make money. He sent five calves to Chicago recently. Instead of receiving any money in return, the farmer was sent a bill for \$1.85, the difference—according to the commission men—between the selling price of the calves and the cost of freight, feed and commission.

AUTO STRIKERS WIN

Confronted with the desperate actions of men made desperate by starvation pay and deplorable working conditions, the automotive manufacturers at Detroit are panic stricken. Several small bands of strikers have won vic-

tories in their fights against pay cuts in body building plants and the strike movement is spreading.

For years the American Federation of Labor has ignored appeals from labor leaders in the Detroit district to make an attempt to organize auto workers. Now the auto workers led, unfortunately to some extent, by Communists have taken the matter into their own hands.

As usual the capitalistic press in printing garbled accounts of the strike movement. In fact for days, the Detroit papers suppressed any mention of the workers' actions. Now they are forced to report the laborers' actions. If you have a friend in the Detroit district who wishes the truth to be printed tell him to send details of the strikers' actions to this newspaper.

The Ford plant used the strike as an excuse to shut down. Henry E. Hund, general manager of the Briggs Body plant, denied that his company was paying eight cents an hour, but would not reveal the average pay of his workmen.

Chrysler and Dodge plants are also affected by the strike.

STOCK SCANDAL

More information on how stock market manipulators "rigged" the market making stock prices fluctuate to the loss of the suckers will be made public soon by Senator Norbeck, chairman of the committee investigating crooked stock deals. The expose will add more light to the Insull case.

BOOZE FOR SENATORS

The annual report of the secretary of the United States Senate is usually distributed to the public. This year only senators can get copies—and there are few copies. Among other things the report shows the taxpayers paid for was \$8,850 for mineral water. Yes, mineral water mixes well with good whisky. The senators get free barber service, but the taxpayers were charged \$8,400 for salaries of the senate's barbers. The expense accounts also reveal money spent for mints, aspirin, mouth wash, medicated alcohol, white hazel and bicarbonate of soda.

BUY AMERICAN RACKET

The "Buy American" campaign has merits and demerits as pointed out in an editorial in this newspaper last week. One of the several demerits is the subsidiary campaigns whereby bright young men go about cities and towns trying to sell huge "Buy American" placards with an intrinsic value of one or two cents. The bright young men will sell the placards for anything from ten cents up—up if they can get it. If the interests backing the campaign are so interested in "Buying American" why don't they use their huge capital to distribute these placards free of charge?

BOYS WANTED

To Sell

MIDWEST FREE PRESS

We start you in business with no investment.

Write for our proposition.

Just send your name and complete address.

MID WEST FREE PRESS
MUSCATINE, IOWA

TWO MEETINGS CALLED TO DISCUSS SITUATION CONFRONTING CITIZENS WITH MONEY IN SUSPENDED BANKS

(Continued from page one)

of my stock, to help make up what may be lacking through inability of other stockholders to meet their assessments."

J. C. Bishop, a member of the board of directors of the First National, was asked to speak and summarized his viewpoint of the First National's condition. Mr. Bishop emphasized that he appeared as a depositor rather than a director and submitted his responsibility for 13 accounts in the bank.

Statements of bank deposits for several past years were also given by Mr. Bishop. Mr. Bishop showed that the bank deposits in the city for 1928, 1929 and 1930 were fairly even at more than \$14,000,000. In 1931, he added they fell to less than \$10,000,000 and on the last day of 1932 according to bank's statements had dropped to \$8,036,000.

In the first two weeks of 1933, Mr. Bishop estimated the withdrawals had been approximately one-half of all the 1931 withdrawals leaving approximately \$7,000,000 in the banks when the "holiday" was declared.

In a letter dated Tuesday, January 31, to Mr. Connor, a correction of Mr. Bishop's remarks were made by Mr. Bishop. The letter follows:

"I made a statement Monday afternoon that I want to correct and which, if you write up my remarks, I'd like to have stated as they should be. Muscatine had \$8,036,000 deposits on December 31, 1932. That is a matter of public record. My statement that they were down to \$7,000,000 now was based on known withdrawals and a safe estimate as to other withdrawals in proportion. These may have been offset by large new deposits of money by wealthy people in the State Bank, which they are able to do, and may have done. My statement is, I feel, safe as far as gross withdrawals this year, but may be off as to net deposits today. Will you please rectify my possible error?"

"Thanks for your cooperation, and with best wishes for the success of some plan which may result from the meeting."

Mr. Bishop invited questions and showed a willingness to answer all to the best of his knowledge. He decried wild rumors and suggested that every report be traced to its source for accuracy.

George E. Weis suggested that the banks would have difficulties liquidating in one year.

"Talk is cheap and there has been a lot of talk here this afternoon," Mr. Weis declared.

Mr. Weis asked that a plan be made whereby the depositors would be allowed to make normal withdrawals from their accounts with authority to curtail withdrawals in the public interest. Mr. Weis' proposal was submitted to the meeting, but not approved.

A motion was also adopted at the meeting to have the state banking department audit books of the Hershey and the comptroller of the currency at Washington to have a representative audit books of the First National Bank.

Committee Statement

The committee appointed by depositors in the Hershey State and First National Banks at last Monday's depositors' meeting on the third floor of the Midwest Free Press Building has issued the following statement of their work:

"The committee named by the depositors of the First National and Hershey State Banks at the meeting Monday afternoon at the Free Press building, have held five meetings, two alone, one with executives of the Hershey State Bank and two with S. G. Stein of the First National Bank.

"While this committee is not satisfied that it has accomplished anything of a definite nature toward securing a more liberal agreement from the banks, it still feels that some progress had been made. Considerable information has been acquired as to the present condition of the two banks and a detailed report will be made at the meeting to be held at two o'clock Friday afternoon, at the

First Methodist church."

The committee as nominated at the Monday meeting was composed of Joseph Nyenhuis, Fred P. Hoopes, Joseph P. Manjoine, Bruno Mohnssen, Daniel M. Bridges, Lee L. Richards, A. LeRoy Fisher, Harold C. Lawrence, Albert G. Vetter, William D. Randall, Charles Butler and Jacob H. Kendig.

Mr. Richards and Mr. Kendig have not attended any meetings of the committee. The rest of the committee with exception of Mr. Vetter who was absent because of his son's serious illness attended the preliminary meeting held Monday evening in the Free Press office, and after three hours discussion adopted the following resolution:

"We approve a plan that will provide an ample time not to exceed three years in which to make our entire deposits available, also provide a reasonable cash distribution when the banks re-open or within a short period thereafter not to exceed thirty days. And we further believe that the stockholders shall make certain to the depositors that the stockholders are and will remain solvent to the extent of their constitutional liabilities." The Monday night meeting also decided that the plan advanced at the Monday meeting by Mr. Connor was not practicable. This plan dated Jan. 30, 1933, was as follows:

DEPOSITOR'S AGREEMENT

With—
First National Bank of Muscatine
Hershey State Bank of Muscatine

I, the undersigned, a depositor of one or both of the above named banks, do hereby agree separately or severally with each of the said banks, its officers, stockholders, their heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assignees, for all the deposits in said banks that I own or control, including any of my minor children, binding my heirs, executors, administrators and assignees as follows:

(a) To allow 50 per cent of my savings accounts and/or time certificates to remain on deposit in said banks with the accrued interest, if any, thereon to January 1, 1933, for one year from date to draw interest thereon at the rate of three per cent per annum payable semi-annually in cash from January 1, 1933; and to allow fifty per cent of my checking and/or other non-interest drawing accounts to remain on deposit in said banks until in the opinion of the respective Boards of directors of said banks the present economic conditions sufficiently improve but not later than January 30, 1934, without interest; and

(b) I hereby assign, transfer and set over another 30 per cent of all savings and time accounts with the accrued interest thereon, if any, and 30 per cent of all my checking and/or other non-interest bearing accounts to the respective trustees named below for my respective deposits in either or both banks in trust and hereby authorize said banks to make said transfer to said trustees of said deposits which are to be used by said trustees together with similar funds from other depositors for the purchase from said banks of an equal amount of the assets or any part of any asset now held by said banks—such assets or parts thereof so purchased shall be selected by the respective boards of directors of said banks and said trustees; and

(c) Until January 30, 1934, it is further understood and agreed; (1) that all future net earnings of the respective banks if any shall be paid semi-monthly to said respective trustees with verified statements of semi-monthly income and expenses of said banks. (2) that no dividends shall be paid to stockholders on present stock of said respective banks. (3) That all amounts paid by stockholders as contributors to surplus or as required by law shall be deemed bank incomes. (4) That nothing herein contained shall be held to decrease or increase the liabilities of stockholders of either bank as

provided by statute.

(d) It is understood and agreed: (1) That the other twenty per cent of all savings and time deposits and the other twenty per cent of all my checking and/or other non-interest bearing accounts shall be available for withdrawal on said banks by February 6, 1933. (2) That no charge shall be made by the trustees for their services. (3) That trustees must submit to depositors reports on all loans taken over by them with the thirty per cent of savings and time accounts and checking and/or other non-interest bearing accounts—said reports to be published in two Muscatine city newspapers. (4) That meetings of the depositors/beneficiaries may be called by any trustee on ten days written notice by publication in two local newspapers and at such meeting each depositor present in person or by written proxy shall be entitled to one vote for each one thousand dollars or fraction thereof contributed to the trust fund by him; and that all depositor/beneficiaries and the trustees shall be bound by the majority vote of such meeting and trustees may be moved and vacancies in their office be filled thereby; (5) That said trustees shall be bonded for five thousand dollars each, cost of such bond to be taken from said thirty per cent of said deposits. (6) That respective officers of said banks and said respective trustees shall mutually decide and agree that said banks shall re-open for business on or before February 6, 1933. (7) That this agreement shall not and does not affect school savings accounts, public funds and Christmas Club accounts; (8) That a full report shall be made by each of said banks giving the amount and name of each debtor who owes one thousand dollars or more to either of said banks; (9) That I hereby name, constitute and appoint

as trustees hereunder for the depositors of the First National Bank of Muscatine; (10) that I hereby name, constitute and appoint

as trustees hereunder for the depositors of the Hershey State Bank.

Signed

Address

Tuesday Meeting

On Tuesday morning Messrs. Randall, Bridges, Nyenhuis, Manjoine, Mohnssen and Lawrence met first with S. G. Stein, chairman of the Board of the First National Bank who is also vice president of the Hershey State Bank in Mr. Stein's office at the First National Bank.

After some discussion the suggestion was made that Mr. Stein stated what percentage of cash the bank would be able to pay the depositors soon after re-opening the First National.

Mr. Stein stated it would take some time to estimate what percentage could be paid and the committee agreed to meet with him again Tuesday night. He made plain that he was not acting for the Hershey Bank. The committee then went to the Hershey State Bank where L. C. Day, president being busy, the committee first met with M. B. Guthrie, cashier.

After some discussion, the committee was advised in writing that the Hershey State Bank could not stipulate any certain percentage of deposits would be repaid to depositors soon after the bank was reopened.

Meeting again in Mr. Stein's office on Tuesday night Messrs. Randall, Fisher, Bridges, Manjoine, Nyenhuis, Butler, Mohnssen, Lawrence and Vetter went over

figures submitted by Mr. Stein. A tentative plan was worked out, but at the committee's request, this will not be made public until the meeting Friday afternoon.

A new meeting of depositors was suggested at the Tuesday night conference. Mr. Connor who had attended all meetings of the committee at the committee's invitation, offered use of the Midwest Free Press building, but suggested that the committee might consider another meeting place for depositors as the Free Press did not wish to appear as sponsoring the meeting and also because another site might provide more seating accommodations.

Another meeting attended by Messrs. Randall, Fisher, Bridges, Manjoine, Nyenhuis, Mohnssen, Lawrence and Vetter was held Wednesday morning at the office of Clyde B. Rabedaux, publisher, in the Muscatine Journal building. Final arrangements were made at this conference for the Friday afternoon meeting.

At the Wednesday morning conference, Mr. Connor stated he would like approval of the committee to withdraw from their negotiations because he feared the members had not accomplished the desires of the depositors at Monday's mass meeting. In fairness to the members of the committee who have labored many hours, however Mr. Connor agreed to publish any statement of the committee and also to give publicity in the Free Press to the proposed Friday meeting.

Mr. Rabedaux also offered the columns of the Journal to any announcements desired by the committee.

Thus the Midwest Free Press advises all depositors to attend the Friday meeting and learn of the committee's labors. As known and respected business men of the community the members of the committee have given unsparingly of their personal and business time. Members of the committee have differed and argued over the results of their investigation, but they have agreed in principle on the need of the community — to protect the depositors as much as possible, salvage as much as possible from the deposits and give Muscatine business men, farmers and workers a continuation of operation by three banks in Muscatine.

The Free Press also invites all depositors to another meeting to be held on the third floor of the Free Press building starting at one o'clock, Saturday afternoon.

Henry S. Pomeroy and Daniel M. Bridges were named by depositors attending the Monday meeting to visit the Hershey State Bank and ask for a statement on the bank's deposits, loans, and other information. Returning to the meeting, Mr. Bridges reported a purported statement by L. C. Day, president of the Bank.

Since the report, Mr. Day has denied his purported remark, but Mr. Pomeroy, Mr. Bridges and other men have also refused to state they were mistaken. At the suggestion of one of the main committee who had talked to Mr. Day and Mr. Bridges, the Midwest Free Press was requested not to mention this controversy until it had been determined with affidavits on both sides, and the Midwest Free Press agreed in the interests of public harmony to withhold mention of the incident at present when it was stated by the committee member that the Muscatine Journal would also cooperate by not mentioning the incident.

However—perhaps due to a misunderstanding—the Muscatine Journal printed an article concerning Mr. Day's reported remarks in its Tuesday issue. Thus this explanation. The final decision on what Mr. Day said or did not state will probably be determined by the courts.

Norman Baker's Column

(Continued from page Two)

INNESS SALE — just a racket in many cases—always quitting business to make a few extra dollars is the policy of some stores—many times chain stores and CHAIN STORES. SHOULD ALL QUIT BUSINESS IN MUSCATINE—get out—stay out—and give the local merchants a chance to make some money—they are the ones who spend their money in the city they make it in—just like I made my money over KNTNT in Muscatine—and I kept a contractor on my pay roll for four years doing nothing but spending money in building, building, building continuously—many did not appreciate it however—others did—but it did make the old city hum—lots of money in circulation and now there are 25 per cent on charity so they claim—just too bad.

OUR NEW EDITOR—I have purposely refrained for several weeks from saying anything of our new editor, J. R. Connor, Jr., for I wanted to hear from the home town folks on just what they thought of him and the way he was putting out the Free Press before telling what I know about him—Well the Muscatine city and Muscatine county friends seem to think he is a k—-you know I still have hundreds of old friends who write to me telling me of what is going on behind the scenes in good old Iowa—they all tell me that he is putting new life into the Free Press and that we are getting stronger than ever—Jimmy Connor and I had a long talk and went over the entire situation before he took charge—we understand each other thoroughly—some times we differ on policy but we are always together on principle—I know and he knows we have made some mistakes in the past and will make a few in the future—every once in a while he sends me a long letter or telegram on some doubtful issue—you may be surprised to know that a lot of the news you read in the Free Press is wired to me first so that I see what is going on in the midwest as soon as it happens—then between the two of us we usually get the point of any controversial subject which may affect the policy of the Free Press—Our correspondents all over the midwest are constantly advising us of situations which endanger the people's rights and showing us how to expose such conditions—so you see every story that goes into the Free Press is carefully considered—sometimes it passes through five or six different hands to get their reactions and if it is in the public's interest—well, Kid Connor has had eleven years intensive newspaper experience—he has been everything from a reporter in some of the biggest cities in the country to editor of a small city daily paper—he knows his stuff as the grafters in Muscatine are learning—He was formerly district superintendent for one of the biggest newspaper organizations in the world traveling from Minnesota to Florida for them in connection with newspaper news, advertising and feature services—has visited hundreds of newspaper offices in that connection and obtained ideas from all of them—did you hear how he stood up on his hind legs at the first meeting of Muscatine bank depositors and brought out some truths about who was paying the lawyer from Des Moines for telling the people how they should "save" their banks?

THINK OF IT—as hard as times are—as scarce as money is—as much as all are in debt—the government acts to get \$3,880,000 worth of the latest fighting airplanes—what do we want with fighting airplanes now—by the time we ever have a war those planes will all be rotten—fallen to pieces with rust—junked—just another dip into Uncle Sammy's pocket for useless stuff—if one-tenth of the useless things like this were cut out—there would be enough money in the United States treasury to give each unemployed man and woman a few dollars each.

DANCE "SHANTYTOWN"

On the Street Where Old Friends Meet
EVERY WED. and SAT. NIGHTS

Follow The Crowd

Admission 25c

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

NEW IOWA LAW PROVIDES AUTHORITY FOR STATE TO TAKE POSSESSION OF ANY STATE BANK FOR YEAR PERIOD

In response to requests from many readers, the Free Press prints herewith a copy of the new Iowa law which has already been placed in effect by more than 40 state banks.

Text of bank bill passed Friday, January 20, by the Iowa legislature:

Senate File No. 111
By Committee on Banks and Banking

A bill for:

An act amendatory to Chapter 412, Title 21 of the Code, 1931, extending the right of the superintendent of banking to take possession of banking institutions without insolvency proceedings and to protect the debtors and creditors of such institutions and to reorganize or operate the same as shall be set forth herein.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA:

Section 1. The superintendent of banking shall, upon application of the officers or directors of any state bank, savings bank, or trust company, or private bank doing a banking business, have the power, with the consent of the executive council, or of the governor, or of the lieutenant governor to take over the management of any such bank and may, at his discretion, manage the same either by its officers or a part thereof or by any suitable person or persons he may select for such purpose. Such management, however, not to exceed beyond one year from the taking possession except with the consent of the executive council. During the period of such management and possession by the superintendent of banking, all the remedies at law or in equity of any creditor or stockholder against any such bank or trust company shall be suspended, and the statute of limitations against such claims shall be tolled during such period.

Section 2. The superintendent of banking, whenever he shall have taken over the management of any such banking institutions as provided in Section 1, shall have the right and power, with the approval of the executive council, to proceed to wind up its affairs as provided by law; or may continue the operation of the same, holding all deposits in the same, taking in deposits and carrying on the same under such rules and regulations as he, with the approval of the executive council, may make for the conduct of its business and deem for the best interest of the debtors and creditors of such institution, including the right to compromise any rights, claims and liabilities of such institution.

If such institution is kept open for business under the management of the banking department, and new deposits are received, such deposits shall be segregated and any new assets acquired on account of such deposits shall be segregated and held in trust especially for such new deposits.

Section 3. However, if in the opinion of the superintendent of banking it is deemed advisable to reorganize any banking institutions as set out in Section 1 hereof, he shall, with the approval of the executive council, have power to do so on such terms and conditions as he, with the approval of the executive council, may prescribe, including the right to issue stock upon such conditions as he may prescribe for such stock, and which shall be non-assessable.

Section 4. Nothing in this act shall prevent the voluntary adoption of any form of depositors' agreement not now or heretofore in contravention of the statutes thereto provided and under any such agreement the percentages provided in Section 9239-a1, Code, 1931, shall be fully applicable.

Section 5. If, in the opinion of the superintendent of banking, with the approval of the executive council, it is advisable to sell, hypothecate or pledge or exchange any or all of the assets of such banking institution by said superintendent the said superintendent is given the power so to do with the Reconstruction Finance

Corp., or with any other party he may select.

Section 6. Insofar as the provisions of this act may conflict with other acts or parts thereof, the provisions of this act shall control.

*9239-a1. Agreement as to reorganization, consolidation, or sale. If a majority of the creditors holding direct unsecured and unpreferred obligations of such bank in excess of ten dollars each, and totaling in the aggregate amount 75 per cent of all direct unsecured and unpreferred obligations, shall agree in writing to a plan of disposition and distribution of assets through sale to another bank, reorganization, reorganization, or consolidation of the bank, the district court in which such receivership is pending, upon application of the superintendent of banking, may order a disposition and distribution, sale to another bank, or reopening, conforming in general to the provisions of such plan. (C-27, 9239-a1).

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

PALACE

FRIDAY and SATURDAY
FEBRUARY 3-4
The expose of the famous
TEAPOT DOME SCANDAL!

Friday, Feb. 3 or 10 is
"FRIENDLY FRIDAY"
Clip this coupon and it
will admit two adults for
25c anytime
Friday, Feb. 3 or 10



Also...
Overland Cartoon
"The Plumber"
Novelty "Boo"
2nd chapter
"The Lost Special"
Fox News

SUNDAY — MONDAY
and TUESDAY
February 5-6-7



RE-ROUTING PLAN FOR ROAD NO. 38

Proposed changes in Primary road No. 38 north of Muscatine to eliminate long roundabout curves are being investigated by county and state officials. The changes were recommended by several county residents. They would shorten the road by almost one mile between Muscatine and the junction of the road with U. S. Highway No. 6, and also eliminate four railroad crossings.

Shortening of No. 38 by a mile between Muscatine and the junction of the road with U. S. highway No. 6, elimination of four railroad crossings and other advantages are set forth by those seeking change of the route.

Representations favoring the change have been made to the Muscatine Chamber of Commerce. The change would allow the road to enter Muscatine by way of Issett avenue. Instead of the eastward curve on the present route the road change would allow the route to run almost directly north.

The change would start just beyond the Rock Island and Clinton, Davenport and Muscatine tracks along the west bank of Mad Creek eliminating the longer route by way of Park avenue and East Second street. County Engineer F. P. G. Halbfass has stated the proposed change seems feasible and approval of state highway officials is also sought.

Man From Wyoming Likes Free Press

Dear Editor:

Enclosed \$5.00 to pay my subscription as far as it will. It sure is a great paper. I have been looking for Mr. Baker on the air but it takes time to build a big station.

Well, good luck to the Midwest Free Press and Mr. Baker.

Lee Nelson,
Rozet, Wyoming

Telephone Meeting Called For Monday

Lee N. Rainbow, 606½ Demorest Ave., Muscatine has called a meeting of Muscatine residents to be held at the Muscatine City Hall next Monday night starting at 7:30 o'clock. The purpose of the meeting will be to formulate a proposal to reduce telephone rates in Muscatine.

UTILITY COMPANY VOTES DIVIDENDS

CHICAGO — Usual dividends were declared by directors of two large Chicago utilities. Commonwealth Edison Company voted \$1.25 a share on common and Public Service Company of Northern Illinois authorized 75 cents on common and regular preferred disbursements. Homestake Mining Company ordering payment of 75 cents monthly and General Foods Corporation 50 cents quarterly on common stocks.

EARNED MILLIONS BY MAKING SOUPS

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Whether Pennsylvania shall receive \$17,000,000 inheritance tax from the estate of John T. Dorrance, who was president of the Campbell Soup Co. of Camden, N. J., or whether New Jersey shall receive \$16,000,000, appeared to be undecided today despite court decisions.

New Jersey contends that Dorrance was a resident of that state, where he died in September, 1930.

Pennsylvania claims he was a resident of Delaware county, Penn., where he had a palatial residence and where his family entertained.

Tuesday the Pennsylvania supreme court refused to reconsider a decision it recently made favoring the Pennsylvania contention.

However Atty. Gen. William A. Stevens of New Jersey said the Pennsylvania decision cleared the way for action in the New Jersey courts.

MUSCATINE DINE and DANCE CLUB

Featuring
DICK SMALL

And His Orchestra

Every TUES., THURS. and SAT. Nights
Dancing Other Nights to Capehart Music
111½ E. Third St. (over Heitz Garage)

ALBERS & MCGILL, Props.

Fire Your Furnace From Your Easy Chair The Rest of This Winter

Just the touch of your finger on the thermostat, and your heating plant will respond to any degree of heat you may desire. The thermostat watches the fire and does the fueling. It keeps your house at an even temperature at all times — never too hot or too cold.

With Automatic Natural Gas Heat, clean, healthful warmth will flood your rooms without mental worry or physical labor for you. You will have time to read, to play bridge, to cultivate your children, entertain your friends, and do a thousand and one things you've never had time for during the winter. Many Muscatine homes today are enjoying this extra leisure... this added comfort... this greater cleanliness of Natural Gas Heat.

Your present heating plant can be utilized, to install gas heat at small expense. Let our heating engineers tell you how — without obligation.

IOWA ELECTRIC COMPANY

As We See It

COUNTY SUPERVISORS

Instead of playing politics by scheming where to print their official proceedings, Republican members of the Muscatine County Board of Supervisors might well follow the lead of other counties seeking loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Counties where the supervisors have more to do than play politics are already seeking the loans from the R.F.C. Polk county has requested \$87,250, Black Hawk \$30,000 and several others corresponding amounts.

Meanwhile the poor and hungry in Muscatine county hear stories that their meager rations must be cut because of money being tied up in suspended banks. And the Muscatine County Republican Supervisors continue to pay \$225 monthly pay to those administering their welfare.

STUPID EDITORIALS

Of all the inane statements made by that always inane newspaper, the Des Moines Register, the following takes high prize:

"It seems to take some fast and nifty stepping to keep informed as to what the president-elect really advises in this matter of farm relief."

Well isn't that too bad! President-Elect Roosevelt has made plain and clear his stand on every big farm issue. Does the Des Moines Register want him to give elemental lessons in economics to its editorial writers?

Cannot the Register editorial writers read exactly what the President-elect said in his campaign speech at Topeka that he stood for relief of hog, cotton, tobacco and wheat growers?

The Register in full page advertisements states that it has more reporters, news services and other adjuncts to the successful newspaper than any other Iowa publication. Cannot all those helpers get a simple statement from Mr. Roosevelt? Or are they too busy conjuring up bogey men who will prowl the country march 4 when grass will start growing in the streets of our principal cities?

SCIENTIFIC BUNK

The trouble with a lot of so called scientists is that they refuse to try to help improve present conditions, but instead want to show us dumb laymen what will be happening in a million years.

But the man who gave the American Association for the Advancement of Science that little forecast recently wasn't content with measures.

He looked half a billion years and reported that by that time the human race will have evolved into a far higher, wiser, healthier and happier type than anything we dream of now.

But we can be pardoned for failing to be too greatly impressed.

Half a billion years is too long a time. All of earth's problems may be ironed out by then, but what of it?

Most of us would rather know if the depression is going to end this year, if we are going to get back some of our lost income, if our taxes are going to come down or if the dentist is going to insist that we really need a set of store teeth.

For human life, after all, is made up mostly of a series of just such little guesses about the most immediate future.

We suggest that the scientists apply themselves to learning how the misery of millions in the present can be changed to happiness in the near future—say 1934 not the year 499,832.

BIG BUSINESS COWARDICE

The daily press, hired flunkies of Big Business, cautions the public to beware of disturbing our nation's business leaders. The press would have us believe that these business leaders have a monopoly on brains as they have on most of the country's money.

"Don't upset the finely balanced machine these wonderful men have set up," is the gist of the daily press sobbing. "Just do as they say and everything will come out all right."

The subsidized press has been making such statements for three years but the same big business men have been acting like small boys who had their candy taken from them. However, the men who really know, are near the end of their patience with these sapheads who like to be called industrialists.

B. C. Forbes, well known economist last week told a luncheon meeting of these big business men that events in 1928 and 1929 indicated clearly to any intelligent person that the "new era" was about to end.

"Since then, however, they have confounded every one," he said. "Big business leaders have had the greatest opportunities ever offered man to point a way out but instead have shown themselves to be abject cowards and defeatists."

"The unemployed and the working man has exhibited far greater courage throughout the whole readjustment than have our millionaire, leadership classes."

Let the addled brains of the Big Business men ponder that statement.

STRAIGHT SALARY FOR OFFICIALS

County Auditor Garvey of Bexar County, Texas, in a communication to the county supervisors reveals certain faults in the fee system for public officials.

Mr. Garvey would have the State law amended so that the county auditor could demand and get an accounting from any fee-collecting official at any time. Under the existing statute, he writes, an officer need account for money collected only once a year—in his annual report. As that report need not be filed before March 1, in effect the office may run for 14 months without a check-up on its finances.

Related abuses in Arkansas—particularly the diversion of unreasonable sums to official "expense accounts"—have led to the introduction of a straight-salary bill in that State's Legislature. Only by such means, says one commentator, "is it possible to counteract entirely the tendency to convert fees to illegal uses."

Iowa and other midwest states should follow the Arkansas example. Were a constitutional-amendment proposal to that end submitted, the people doubtless would adopt it almost unanimously. Such a measure should provide that all fees collected for whatever service be turned over to the public treasury and be accounted for at least monthly.

WAR DEBTS

After refusing to forestall the World War the war crazy nations of Europe are now trying to make the American taxpayer foot the bill.

If the War had been fought on a CASH basis, it would have lasted only 2 months; in that time it would have used up the world's available cash.

Instead of using the fight-and-pay-as-you-go system, the War was fought on CREDIT, so in place of ending in 2 months, it dragged on for 4 years and 3 months.

For those 4 long years war cost averaged the stupendous sum of ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS PER DAY.

To pay for the War and to pay the inflated costs of copper and shells and ships and goods that went into the fight, governments issued bonds just like a poker player issues I.O.U.'s. And firms and individuals that were doing business with the fighting governments, were so puffed up with prosperity that they in turn is-

sued stocks and bonds, during and since the War, all of which were based on the cost and waste of the Great War, which an "imaginary Someone" was going to pay for.

The insane tottering rulers of the old world did not suggest during their blood lust battles that the United States foot the bill. They did not sob of the "injustices" which would follow just payment of debt.

Now however, these European nations want the United States to assume billions in debts that need never have been made. If they succeed it will be another victory for old world diplomacy over our blundering amateurs who presume to call themselves statesmen.

DO WOMEN LIVE LONGER?

Prowling among the vital statistics of England, scientists discover the fact that women today are living longer than men.

Typical of the figures produced is the fact that in England during the past five years 327 women centenarians died as against 122 men.

Explaining this greater longevity among women, science advances the somewhat curious postulate that woman is organically stronger than man although she may be less muscular.

Man impairs his organic energy by drinking too much, smoking too much and working too hard.

Women, too, it is explained, is less prone to worry.

If worry is one of the enemies of long life, it would be interesting to know just what effect our old friend the depression is going to have upon the average life term of this generation.

If, then, worry shortens life, what effect will this spectre have upon the lives of million in the United States?

Lack of worry makes women live longer. Will worry, engendered by unemployment, make a whole generation live less?

FOOL HEROICS

A young man has just completed a year-long voyage from Australia to California in an 18-foot skiff.

He undertook this hazardous trip, he says, to convince the girl who rejected his proposal of marriage that he was not what she thought he was.

Indeed he was not. He was worse.

Any young man who would travel alone in a little boat over 8000 miles of rough Pacific just to soothe his wounded vanity is a young man whom any sensible girl would reject as a husband.

There is a very great difference between heroism and folly. Heroism must always have an aspect of usefulness.

If this young jackass wished to convince his innamorata that he was a fool, his demonstration has been quite convincing.

Our Platform For The People is:

1. Less taxation.
2. Fewer State Commissions.
3. Universal school books.
4. Equity for farmers.
5. Lower freight rates.
6. Return of river transportation.
7. A cleanup of some state institutions.
8. More efficiency in public offices.

MID WEST FREE PRESS

Established 1930

J. R. CONNOR, Jr., Editor

Published weekly, every Thursday by Progressive Publishing Co., at 408 East Second street, Muscatine, Iowa. Midwest Free Press registered U. S. Patent Office. Entered as second class mail matter December 19, 1930, at the post office at Muscatine, Iowa, under the act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, \$2.00; half year, \$1.00 in first and second zones. Outside first and second zones, \$3.00 yearly, \$1.50 half year. Advertising rates on request.

General Features and Hints for Women

Kitchen-Cup-lets

by Della Taylor

Odds and ends, put here and there
Keep a room from looking bare;
But they can be overdone,
Placing two in space for one.

This little verse does not exactly apply to the kitchen, although often the kitchen can have too many odds and ends in it. I am really thinking more of some of the other rooms in your home when I say that you should never clutter a room with too many knick-knacks. You may have gathered them as souvenirs on various travels and, if so, probably they have a sentimental value. However, unless discrim-



ination is used, too many little odds and ends may be the one thing that spoils the charmingly simple effect, you have tried to convey, and that may make your home look like a Curiosity Shop.

To go back to the kitchen for a minute:

If your gas range has an oven heat temperature control, you may find that the following table will be of help to you:

Very slow oven.....	225 degrees
Slow.....	275 degrees
Moderate.....	325 degrees
Hot.....	375 degrees
Quick.....	425 degrees
Very hot.....	475 degrees
Searing.....	550 degrees

If not, it is now possible to buy a separate small oven thermometer, which can be placed right in your oven and

which will make oven temperatures much less tricky to watch.

If we hunt far enough, we can usually find a use for most things, can't we? Whenever we squeeze oranges, lemons or grapefruit, we always take great pains to strain out the seeds. These same seeds planted in pots will grow into delightful little bushes which make very lovely decorations. In addition to being decorative, lemon seeds planted in this manner are also useful.

Kept as a kitchen plant you can use the leaves in your cooking. When you are baking a cake, place one or two leaves in the bottom of your pan and pour the batter over them. This gives your cake a very enticing flavor. You may also use lemon leaves when you make apple sauce. Just tie a few of the leaves in a little sack and let boil with your apples. Remove when your apple sauce is cooked.

Here is a grand recipe for:

Meat and Vegetable on Casserole

1 lb. ground round steak 3 potatoes
1 medium sized can of peas 3 teaspoons fat
1 bunch carrots onion

First roll round steak in balls about one inch in diameter. Brown these in grease in a frying pan. Then place in a layer in the bottom of your casserole. On top of this, make a layer of sliced carrots, which have been boiled about ten minutes. Make a third layer of the peas from which you have drained the juice (save this juice). On top of the peas, make a layer of sliced potatoes, which have also been boiled about ten minutes. Take 3 teaspoons of flour and make a paste with a little of the juice from the can of peas. Add this to the remainder of the juice and season heavily with salt and pepper and onion juice. Pour this juice over all ingredients and bake for about one-half hour.

About every three months the house fern will appreciate a watering containing a little household ammonia. It will make it green and glossy.

Mrs. Mary Hughes, who inspired Sarah Buel to write the poem about Mary and the lamb which followed her to school, died recently in Worthing, England, at the age of 91.

Save Old Neckties By Proper Ironing

Housewives can salvage many a discarded necktie by using correct methods of cleaning and pressing ties at home. According to Lois Holderbaum, Washington State college extension clothing specialist, even neckties that are badly soiled and wrinkled can be made to look almost new. That flat, pressed look which characterizes so many renovated neckties can be avoided by using the right equipment.

Neckties can be cleaned by simply dipping them in a good cleaning solvent. Such a solvent can be purchased at any filling station—but don't use any of the poisonous ones. If the tie contains food spots which do not come out, slip a pad of cloth inside the tie and sponge the spot with warm water. This spot should be sponged dry with a towel as quickly as possible to avoid the appearance of a ring. After being dipped in the cleaner again, the tie should be thoroughly dried, preferably out doors.

For proper pressing a necktie pressing board is needed. One can easily be fashioned out of a thin piece of board. It should be so fashioned that it will easily slip inside the tie. Allowance should also be made for some padding.

REMAKING CHILD'S CLOTHES

Any mother handy with a needle and sewing machine can make lovely things for the youngsters from their last year's dresses and coats and even fathers' old suits and shirts. Many used garments can be cleaned and remade to serve the children well. Old materials are really softer and finer than new ones in many cases.

Sometimes the addition of a contrasting color will solve the problem. And again, some materials that are slightly faded may be dyed some attractive color and give the appearance of new material.

The youngsters like to be dressed in style as well as the grown-ups. Therefore, to guard against these made over garments looking too home-made, select some simple, yet modern pattern, and the youngsters will be glad to wear these "castaways."

"The Animal Kingdom"

From the RKO-Radio Picture co-starring Ann Harding and Leslie Howard with Myrna Loy, William Gargan, Neil Hamilton, Henry Stephenson and Ilka Chase, based on the play by Philip Barry

Novelized by SYLVIA MAISLER

CHAPTER I

Cecilia Henry and Owen, with increasing impatience, sat waiting for Tom Collier in the living room of his Connecticut home, while Rufus Collier paced the floor and raged against what he chose to call his son's "faculty for waste".

"That boy just seems to have a genius for wasting his life. I send him to Harvard and he lasts two years there. I send him to Oxford and he commutes for Paris. I put him in the bank and he won't work there. Now it's the Bantam Press! Finest editions for the finest books—Bah!"

While Cecilia and Owen protested at this tirade Tom's man of all work, Regan entered with radio message, for Tom. This seemed to excite the older man further. His guests noticed it and glanced curiously at one another. However, they were not long kept in suspense, for Rufus began to tell them of a girl with whom Tom had been living for the three past years. But he was cut short by Owen who believed that Cecilia knew nothing of the "affair" and that it was unnecessary to enlighten her.

Cecilia, cool and composed as ever, assured them that she knew about this Daisy Sage. Owen expressed surprise, but knowing Daisy, he felt that it would be an injustice not to defend her.

So he said, "She's an extremely nice girl—hard-working and talented. She draws for the fashion

rived two hours after the time he had asked his guests to come.

"Well, it's all you deserve." He slipped his arm through hers and led her to a chair. "Darling, did you really say you'd marry me? You know I'm so happy, I can't quite believe it." He was a blond-haired youth man with finely-shaped features that wore an expression of good-humor and intelligence.

"I'm afraid I did, dear." Suddenly, Regan came in and told Tom of the wireless. After he finished reading it, Tom put his arms about Cecilia, asking, "You know all you want to know about Daisy, don't you?"

Cecilia nodded in acquiescence; so he continued, "Well, she's landing tonight. From this, she couldn't have received my cable." Then, after a pause, "Darling, don't you think Daisy should know our good news tonight?"

Cecilia agreed. "And the quicker the better," she added mentally.

CHAPTER II

As Tom drove in to New York to see Daisy he wondered how to approach the matter of his coming marriage. It was difficult to have to tell her on her first night back.

He permitted his thoughts to dwell on his earlier relationship with Daisy. An intimate one—yes, and with memories to be treasured!

When Tom entered Daisy's apartment he found Joe and



Tom Collier (Leslie Howard) arrives two hours late, but finds his fiancée, Cecilia Henry (Myrna Loy) awaiting him with calculating patience.

magazines very successfully, and she left for her magazine's Paris office three months ago for an indefinite stay."

Rufus frowned. "That cable is from her. Maybe she's coming back. It would be like Tom to marry her. It offers him the perfect opportunity to cut himself off from the life he was born to. I've stood for his rowdy friendships and his ill-mannered insolence, but I won't stand for this!"

While he spoke, Cecilia sat calmly, but at his last words she rose from her chair and exclaimed, "I'm sorry, Mr. Collier, but I'll have to ask you to let it go at that. You see, it's I that Tom's going to marry."

Owen paled at her announcement and his hands fidgeted nervously. He looked at her incredulously, for he had long been in love with Cecilia and had harbored hopes.

Rufus, delighted — for Cecilia was of Tom's class—wished her happiness but warned her at the same time of Tom's unconventionalities. Cecilia accepted his good wishes and said she thought she could manage Tom.

The two men left. Tom laughed wryly. "That's terrible. I've taken up with a thrifty spinster."

Half an hour later Tom Collier strode into the room and embraced her.

"Late?" To mwas utterly unaware of the fact that he had ar-

Franc, with Daisy, amid trunks and bags, in a scene of merry welcome. Daisy flung her arms about him, begging him to "rescue" her from the prying questions of their friends.

Finally, Tom induced their two friends to leave him alone with Daisy. When they were gone, for the first time Daisy became serious. "We have lots to tell one another, haven't we? My heavy sledding ought to be over in a few weeks—by the first of June anyway."

"Work night and day until June. Then come to Mexico for a month with Daisy. I'm dying to go. Because—oh, I feel like a fool, Tom—I think I can paint."

Tom approached and she took hold of his hand.

"There, that's better. Now I don't feel it so much. Well, Tommy, here goes. . . . You're a free man, you always have been with me. No questions asked. But please, Mexico in June together, because. . . . Now! On the boat, I saw the sweetest small boy about two—and I got crazy enough about him to want one badly. So, please marry me like you used to say you wanted to and I wouldn't let you."

Tom felt vastly uncomfortable.

Tom threw up his hands in a gesture of helplessness. Finally he blurted out, "I'm going to be married to someone else."

Please turn to page fifteen

WRITE A LETTER AND EARN A DOLLAR

Each week until February 9, the Midwest Free Press will pay one dollar for the most interesting letter printed in its "People's Pulpit" columns. Every man, woman, boy and girl is eligible except employees of the Free Press and their relatives.

It is not necessary to buy the Midwest Free Press to compete.

Just address a letter of 200 words or less on any current subject of interest to Editor, The People's Pulpit, the Midwest Free Press, Muscatine, Iowa.

Typewritten, double spaced letters are preferred, but if your handwritten letter contains information or opinion of interest it will be given equal consideration with typewritten communications. Judges for the best letter will be appointed by the Midwest Free Press. Entrants agree to accept their decision as final. In case of ties a duplicate award will be paid to each letter writer. The offer will end with the issue of February 9. So let us hear from the people.

WRITE YOUR LETTER NOW

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

FAKE PRICE VALUE EXPOSED

Of all the senseless advertising ballyhoo schemes, those in the United States reach the most fantastic proportions. The public led on by newspapers which care for nothing but advertising revenue is fleeced, gouged and cheated of millions every year by Big Business leaders greedy for excessive profits.

Advertising of course is valuable in many cases. But in many instances advertising is simply part of the trick to make the public buy worthless goods at fancy prices. In the following article some of these tricks are explained.

A few years ago there was published a book which every man and woman in the United States interested in getting value for their money should read. Newspapers discredited the book, advertising agencies ridiculed it, and some of the big companies it exposed tried in vain to stop its circulation.

The book "Your Money's Worth" by Stuart Chase and F. J. Schlink explained just how the average buyer of cosmetics and other materials was cheated. The MacMillan Company, New York publishers are still selling the book, or you can obtain it from your local library—unless certain interests have forced it from some library shelves.

Range of the book covered automobiles to patent medicines.

Discussing some fallacies the book stated:

Twenty-three representative carburetors were recently tested in the engineering laboratories at Purdue University. Just four of them adhered closely to what might be considered good all-around performance. Some were good for only one kind of operation, such as idling, level road driving, or hill climbing, or for one small range of speeds. A few had characteristics exactly the opposite of those which a reasonable specification would require. Forty per cent of the carburetors would not perform alike on different trials. Only one-quarter of them permitted the engine to develop its full power; one-third of them caused large curtailment of engine output through unnecessary pressure losses. Thus a device costing \$2 or \$3 to make, throttles the performance of an engine worth a hundred times as much. The authors of the carburetor tests observe, "Some automobile manufacturers purchase their carburetors more on the basis of price than performance. . . . This causes not only a waste of money but also unnecessarily depletes our natural fuel resources. The difference in price between the more efficient and the other carburetors is usually so small that the added cost is negligible. . . . Which kind is on your car? Is it any wonder that you buy a bottle of magic to give you 30 miles to the gallon in a field of such gorgeous uncertainty?"

It has been reliably computed that 15 to 30 per cent more paid for the average automobile would increase its life ten times—from 50,000 to 500,000 miles—a life so long that obsolescence would probably warrant the retirement of the car before it was worn out. Five hundred thousand miles may be too long a life for the ordinary passenger car, even though it is a sound figure for taxicabs and busses. Suppose, however, at an added cost of 20 per cent we lengthen the life of a car five times, to 250,000 miles. We save enormously, not only by making the car last as long as we should want to have it around, but by keeping it quiet, saving the bulk of the repair expense, and reducing by a large factor the number of accidents due to failing axles and brakes, and so forth. Cars have been made as good as this, but have not sold well, because not enough people would believe that they were really getting more for their money. If the result of the better material, design, and workmanship had been measured in open competition in the shape of durability tests, consumers could have been brought to believe it, and some billions of automobile expenditures saved in the past five years.

The University of Minnesota found itself some years ago paying just half as much for laboratory alcohol as a university in a near-by state; and the same seller filled both orders for an identical grade and quantity on the same day. Various university purchasing agents, patronizing only three dealers, were found to be paying all the way from 65 cents to \$6.00 per gallon for the same alcohol. A pool order for 5 carloads enabled the purchase to be made for 25 cents per gallon. (The ordinary consumer will pay twice that much for a quart, and if it is bottled under a brand name, as rubbing alcohol, up to \$1.50 a quart.) The same purchasing agents found that a certain bristle broom made up according to Bureau of Standards specifications outwore others costing twice as much.

A large maker of flashlight batteries sold two grades; one his widely advertised grade, and the other, processed identically up to the time the label was applied, selling for half the price. The making of high-grade goods under mass production is often so cheap, that it was probably easier to make both so-called grades of high quality than to attempt to vary the manufacturing process. Finding a different market outlet with the "cheaper" grade, helped to "protect" the dealer and the wall of national advertising behind him.

Flashlight bulbs and batteries show enormous variations in quality. Some of the cheaper bulbs are not only inefficient in that they exhaust the battery at a very rapid rate, but they burn out in a surprisingly short time. The Government has had specifications for dry batteries since the war, when the best and most lasting were necessary for the use of the Army and Navy. It is estimated that as a result of these specifications, the average of the product manufactured by the whole industry has been raised some 25 per cent in quality. In fact, 100 per cent of some makes of batteries are now able to pass the Government tests. But the average consumer does not know what these makes are; he is just as liable to pick an inferior one and pay the same price for it.

A laboratory investigation was made of radio antenna insulators sold a wide range of price, with the result that one of the best types was shown to be the cheap one sold in the 10 cent stores, sometimes known as "vulcanized mud." Three stores in New York offered radio fans precisely the same battery volt-meter, at prices of \$1.15, \$1.75, and \$2.25, respectively. Five makes of electric flat irons were found by laboratory experts to vary from 66 to 93 per cent of 100 per cent performance.

The United States Government can buy a first-class automobile oil suitable for the lubrication of the finest cars at 49½ cents a gallon in one-gallon containers. We will pay \$1.25 a gallon for oil at retail, often of an inferior quality. One automobile manufacturer gives us this significant warning: Always ask the service station man what kind of oil he sells before telling him the kind you want to buy?

What a private organization can discover to its own advantage is well illustrated by the surprising findings of Mr. John C. Dinsmore on behalf of the Educational Buyers Association and other purchasing groups. Mr. Dinsmore reports price differences for identical commodities varying from 10 to 3,000 per cent. For the Chicago Council of Social Agencies, he conducted, in 1917, an investigation into prices paid for milk. He found a variation of from 24 cents to 56 cents per gallon for substantially similar grades. Nothing was done about it. Eight years later, in 1925, he made a parallel study. The lowest price recorded was 25 cents; the highest 47 cents per gallon. He calculated a loss to Chicago charities of \$10,000 a year, arising from these senseless variations. "We suggested to the officials of the great milk companies that they voluntarily reduce these overcharges. It appeared, however, that they were quite aware of the uneven price structure and justified it by necessity. They had, they admitted, simply charged what the traffic would bear

and they did not care to make any adjustments in the prices paid by any institutions, charitable or otherwise." Other things being equal, the seller will usually charge what the traffic will bear, regardless of quality or manufacturing cost. The question still remains, can the buyer bear the traffic?

The public's interest always in mind, the authors also revealed how certain makers of refrigerators deluded buyers.

They found that some floor varnish selling for \$1.70 a gallon was just as good as other varnish priced at \$6.00. Lavish use of advertising spelled the difference. Is it any wonder that the average newspaper reader is inclined to doubt what he reads in the daily press? Is it any wonder that newspapers like the Midwest Free Press sometimes refuse to accept questionable advertising?

But have you ever heard of a subsidized newspaper refusing to accept any advertising, no matter how misleading?

Wide variations in the prices of similar quality bedding were found by the authors. They stated:

A firm doing business under the name of the American Feather Bed and Pillow Company, according to a finding of the Federal Trade Commission, sold bedding and pillows under the names, Princess, Washington, Progress, Puritan and Ideal, and represented them as being of different grades. Prices varied correspondingly. The facts were that the bedding was all manufactured from the same grade of feathers, covered by the same grade of ticking, with no difference in grade, make, or quality. As orders were received, a label, suitable doubtless to the purchaser's idea of the proper price to pay, was attached.

From beds we turn to sheets. Teachers College, Columbia University, has recently conducted a test of cotton sheeting under the direction of Rosamond C. Cook. It illustrates so well the acrobatics of quality and price that we cannot forbear to describe it in some detail. Miss Cook first asks: How does the consumer go about getting the values she desires in textile fabrics like sheets? The buyer follows three general methods. She asks the sales person for information; she feels the quality with her fingers, scrutinizes it; she compares prices between makes. Are these common methods trustworthy? The result of the test shows only too clearly that they are not.

Nine makes of sheeting were selected. Laboratory analysis, based on Bureau of Standards procedure, determined the relative quality of each. This quality was then compared with the price. The make ranking eighth in quality ranked second in price. Of two makes whose quality was identical, one sold for two and one half times as much as the other! The make ranking last in quality sold for 20 per cent more than the make ranking sixth. The make ranking highest in quality sold for less than the brand ranking next to last. The lowest priced sample was sixth in quality. The highest priced sample was third in quality. The sample best in quality was lower in price than three others. In short, the consumer had an excessively slim chance of determining quality on the basis of price.

Next a group of consumer judges—not knowing the price—were asked to rank the nine samples on the basis of scrutiny and touch. The sample to which the group gave the highest ranking was fourth (tied with fifth) from the standpoint to the laboratory test. The sample placed second by the judges was actually seventh by laboratory test. The only sample where the judges agreed with the test was that which ranked last. In short the consumer had only one chance in nine of determining relative quality in the light of her own shopping experience. The worst quality alone she recognized.

Next a group of salespeople were asked to rank the sheeting. They represented two of the best known and most reliable establishments in New York. Textile training was regularly given to salespeople in both stores. Their judgment was

no better than that of the consumers. The first quality and the fourth tied for fifth and sixth positions as judged by the salespeople, the second quality was adjudged seventh. Like the consumers, they identified the poor quality of the last two samples.

"Summing up, then, this study shows that the method of selecting sheetings, based on the consumer's judgment of quality, the sales person's judgment, and the use of price as an indication of quality, give a low degree of reliability. A study of the individual judgments shows that only when there is a wide variation in quality is the consumer able to make accurate judgments."

Miss Cook then extended the scope of the study to determine what light if any might be secured from advertisements about sheets. Many magazines were searched and a large number of advertisements clipped. Such were examined carefully for any words or phrases which could be interpreted to describe intrinsic value. The following list is representative: "Soft firm, right weight to give service." "Priced within reach of a modest budget."

"Give practical use for years." "Clear, cool, white color." "Long enough to tuck in and fold down over the blanket." "Woven of smooth firm threads, no filler."

The last is a definite statement capable of verification. "The other statements are too general or too obvious to be of help where exact information is desired. . . . If a summary of the advertising statements could be represented by a graph, a comparison would reveal as great variations as were found in the first two charts" (i.e., the laboratory test versus price, and the test versus consumer judgment).

If the above is the case covering a fairly simple product like sheeting, what would similar tests reveal in more complex products? Inverse correlations, minus correlations, and acrobatics without end. Miss Cook ends with a plea for the manufacturer to register with the trade name certain minimum standards below which his goods would not fall.

In 1925, sixteen makes of small motors such as are used on washing machines, vacuum cleaners, etc., were tested at the University of Michigan on behalf of one of the large power companies. Of the sixteen makes, twelve failed to comply with the standards of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Electric Power Club (the manufacturers' organization), and the National Electric Light Association. Seven makes were found seriously below standard. Professor Bailey, who conducted the tests, says: "One cannot well help drawing the conclusion that many of these motors were built to meet a price rather than to give excellent performance." This case shows what may happen even in a field—electrical equipment—which ranks high in its efforts to maintain quality standards.

Engineers testing oils reported to the Society of Automotive Engineers that "the oil which gave most carbon in all tests was that which sold at the highest price."

And how about razors and razor-blades. Here is what the authors learned:

Gillette safety razors used to sell for \$5.00, including a dozen blades. A genuine Gillette razor can now be had without the blades at Woolworth stores for 10 cents. It may be had free, including one blade, with a 35 cent tube of a noted shaving cream. The Auto Strop, another excellent safety razor, has suffered a like reduction to the Woolworth scale, including razor, strop and blade. The low cost at which many moderately elaborate articles can be manufactured under the principles of mass production is almost beyond belief. The labor cost on a certain automobile disc wheel as supplied on some of the finest cars is but 5 cents. A common knife-sharpening device, retailing at one dollar, has a material cost of about one cent, and a labor cost of not over 5 cents.

Please turn to page nine

A MAN DIED TO BRING YOU

The daily press last Friday carried a news article stating that John H. E. Stapp, 27, president of the L. Stapp Company, Florists, of Rock Island, Illinois, had been accidentally killed when his automobile, traveling probably at 85 miles an hour crashed into a concrete abutment on route 85, three miles north of Preemption, Illinois, on Friday morning.

On Saturday morning, the Midwest Free Press received the following letter signed "John Stapp:"

"Enclosed find copy of letter I am sending to the Rock Island Argus for publication, just prior to taking my own life. I want you to check up to see if it is printed as given. If you wish you can reprint it. There is much in it that would benefit your readers. Don't hesitate to print this. Remember that it is really why I am giving my life; to make the public know these truths. You might send this copy to the Golden Age. They can use it."

The editor of the Midwest Free Press immediately advised Wilbur Longstreth, Municipal chief of police. Contents of the letter were then sent to the chief of police of Rock Island, and the inquest into Mr. Stapp's death was reopened and the jury returned a verdict of suicide reversing its previous opinion of Friday when the death had been called an accident. Funeral services for Mr. Stapp were held Sunday evening.

The full letter of Mr. Stapp is given below. The Midwest Free Press, of course, has received nothing for publishing this letter but is doing so as a measure of public service. The letter follows:

R. I. ARGUS, Mr. John Potter, Editor:
ROCK ISLAND, ILL.
Dear Mr. Potter:

Enclosed find check for \$50 to cover cost of running this letter as a paid news item in your paper. I have a message for the public and this is the last chance I'll have to give it as I will be dead before you get this.

During my lifetime I have done my best to honestly serve God and my fellow men. I don't feel that I have succeeded very well and want this letter to act in part as an atonement for some of my shortcomings.

Supreme Sacrifice

When I say I haven't succeeded very well I mean just this. I have been blessed with sufficient knowledge of God and his plans to actually be able to tell all men just what is wrong with the world today, how it got that way, and how it can be corrected. I have always considered it my duty to tell others what I have found but they either think I am crazy and laugh at me or else they think I too am selfish and have an axe to grind. To command their attention at this time and to show that I really mean and believe what I have been telling them, I am taking unusual steps and making an unusual sacrifice to get their attention. When they read this now and see that I have sacrificed all to bring this message and aid to others they will realize that it was not selfishness that prompted the act. If they read the plan I am about to propose for their special benefit they may even admit that I wasn't crazy either.

During the last four years our family, and the firm I have been head of, has paid to society about \$100,000 more than we have received in return. This money we could have saved had we shut down our plant as soon as the profit was not forthcoming as others did. This act however would have thrown some 40 men and their families on the county for support. For this reason we chose to do without ourselves so that they could exist. (This was my idea but I did not want praise. I am glad that it is too late to give me any). We have now reached the end of our liquid resources and have to make a grave decision. We must decide whether to shut down and thus put to a loss all our sacrifices of the past four years, or to borrow money at a high interest and commission from some crooked term Capitalists

and thereby act as their agents in further oppressing the people of this community. Not wanting to make myself or any member of my family the servant of or agent for the devil, I have decided upon a course whereby my life will be sacrificed to save all the others. I have sufficient life insurance to take care of all our troubles and this will be immediately available if I were dead. If this money is to ever be of any benefit to anyone of my relatives, friends or associates it must be made available at once. I really have the choice of living as a crooked agent of these financial fiends who, more than any other are wrecking our community, an agent to help them cheat people who never did anyone any harm, or I can end my life and thus theoretically be responsible for stealing back from these master crooks some of the money they have stolen from society. I have chosen the latter course. As for the exact details I will follow, it need only be said that my car goes 85 miles per hour and that a cement wall would stop it instantly.

The biggest hindrances to recovery of world peace and stability today I believe to be these: 1. Wide spread selfishness in individuals and nations. 2. Almost universal lack of faith in God or knowledge of his plans. 3. Overburdening proportions of all forms of debt and interest on debt.

Cut-throat Business

The first condition is easily discerned by the following acts about us: The hoarding of money in homes and deposit boxes. The cut-throat competition methods of modern business. The almost universal idea of having to buy things below production costs. The throwing up of high tariff walls by all nations. The universal disinclination on the part of government officials to cut their own salaries. The blocking of all inflation measures by big money holders for the purpose of preserving abnormally high values to their hoardings.

The second problem is easily discerned by the general ignorance of the Bible and God's teachings in spite of the accessibility of self explanatory, and easily understood books that explain all, which anyone can obtain for a few cents. There evidently is a lack of desire on the part of the average individual to really know God and settle once and for all the question, which of the hundreds of so-called Christian religions giving the Bible as the source of their creed is the true religion? They can't all be true and still be as different as they are. Few people really know that God has recorded a course of action for man's well-being; that man has willfully drifted from this course; that our present troubles only prove the falseness of the course man has taken; and that the logical course for all thinking men now is to personally take it upon themselves to study God's plan and get in harmony with it as soon as possible. We must realize that God is not coming to man. Man drifted away from God of his own accord and must come back the same way; of his own free will with a desire for obedience in his heart.

Too Much Debt

Our third trouble is debt. Today our debts are so great that we are unable to meet the interest and fixed charges each year. Thus we are annually increasing the debt, interest, and fixed charges. In other words we have passed the point where we control our own destinies. We are out of control and running wild. Our case is hopeless unless we act at once upon a uniform sound course; which necessarily will have to be radical by comparison to our past policies. Our debt troubles briefly are these:

A few people have all the money. They may have obtained it honestly or dishonestly but the fact remains that they are too selfish to invest it in private industry—where it will be taxed to death—when they can instead invest it in the government tax-free with much more security. The government can't default they say. That's where our trouble is. In the past this defaulting in private business served to hold down big fortunes and redistribute

wealth periodically. If the government wasn't so deeply in debt this capital would go back into private industry and invest and the owners of it would not get richer year by year. If they got six per cent or eight per cent on nine out of 10 investments they stood a good chance of losing the principal on the 10th, via the route of receivership and default. With government bonds this don't happen and they get richer each year without working while the poor man works harder each year and gets poorer. No man is entitled to get interest on his money. The best proof that our interest system is wrong is illustrated by a computation worked out by some mathematician. He figured that if Adam had invested a penny at six per cent compounded annually and no defaults occurred to date it would be equivalent to a lump of gold bigger than the earth. Isn't this absurd? For further proof of this read the 15th Psalm.

The real purpose of interest in our money system was to keep money circulating. We only have five billion dollars in money. On this we base some 50 billion dollars of bank credit. Unless the money is in the banks there can be no credit. Five billion dollars isn't enough to carry on our business. Even 50 billion isn't too much. If all depositors wanted their money at once it wouldn't be there because we have only 5 billion dollars for 50 billion deposits. Now the banks in order to pay interest to get deposits must lend, sometimes at a risk, for a higher rate of interest. Thus they frequently have loans go bad and thus lose some of your money. Obviously if they paid no interest on your money they would not be obliged to run risks with it and it would be there when you wanted it. Just as obviously you would no doubt not bother to deposit it if there was no interest and bank credit would collapse so that there would not be enough medium of exchange to transact business. Therefore if interest was discontinued we would have to have a different and more plentiful kind of money.

Modern Fallacies

Our business methods have been greatly modernized but our money system is still antique. In fact by the over expansion of our credit structure to meet modern needs we have opened up big loop holes where any crook can walk in and take everything we have if we don't watch day and night. Some of our big corporations sell us bonds, then use that money to oppress us and put us out of business. They even purposely make us so hard up that we are willing to sell their bonds back to them at as low as 1-20th of what we paid. We want a money system that is really elastic; we want to have something behind our money, something substantial so that a few people will not be able to raise and lower the value of the dollar at will for their personal gain, as they now do by grabbing more than their share of what constitutes the foundation of the structure, gold. This money should be based on something that has real value, but that cannot be carried to New York or Chicago and thus leave desolate a whole community as is now the case. It should be based on something stable in supply and just in value, something that everyone can own a little of without the continual danger of having it taken away. The logical thing is land and real estate. Land is the real source of all value, from which even our capital came. Now I am ready to present my plan.

We will make real estate the basis of all values from which money will be printed for use as exchange in the United States. All real estate will be subject to a tax of two per cent a year of its actual value as determined by the assessor at the time of assessment. Using this value as a base the owner can at any time borrow up to 80 per cent at two per cent interest from the federal government. This is accomplished by giving the government a first mortgage. This mortgage is then used as security for an equal amount of money, payment of which the government guarantees. All money will in effect be circulating first mortgages on real estate

backed by the government. As mortgages are issued money is printed and as they are paid it is called in. There could be as much as 300 billion dollars circulating if everyone had a mortgage. We would have more money as business got bad and less as it got good. (Our present system is just the opposite.)

The next step would be to put everything on a cash basis, and pay off all outstanding obligations. All corporations and individuals would refinance their Bonds, Notes or Mortgages at two per cent by this loan system and the government would assess a capital tax of 40 per cent to the holders of such obligations. The money thus received would be used to pay government bonds also subject to the capital tax. All interest-bearing paper would be taken up. Thereafter it would be illegal to charge interest or give credit. We will now have enough cash so that we will not need the interest system to keep it circulating. The supply in fact will be nearly four times as large as the total credit available during the peak year of 1929.

Certain System

This system is bound to work because it is retroactive. Any value placed on a property that is too high will mean taxes that are too high for the owner. Too low a value will mean a lower borrowing value. It is to everyone's advantage that values be just right.

Now this two per cent tax will be used to pay old age pensions, unemployment and health insurance etc. (Anytime the federal balance passes a certain sum there will be declared a federal dividend in which all the people will share. This in effect will amount to a division of all the land every 50 years. (two per cent per year). This system was practiced by the Jews.

Now we must take care of old debts, foreign debts, and foreign trade. To wipe out old debts the government will pay creditors in full on established claims (less 40 per cent tax). This amount will then be deducted from the debtor's share of federal dividends. The government will buy up all foreign bonds privately held in this country at par less 40 per cent. These they will then exchange for American obligations held in foreign countries, on an even basis.

Consumer's Unit

Now regarding a unit of exchange between countries I propose to create a new medium known as the consumer's unit. This unit will be the annual per capita consumption of a given article in the country of the seller. For example if the United States has 130,000,000 people and consumes 2,600,000 bushels of wheat per year, a unit of wheat in this country would be .02 bushel. (This may be more or less in other countries) This unit we will trade for a unit of what we want from another country, India for example would give the amount of spice the average Hindu uses in one year; France maybe the portion of a certain optical instrument the average Frenchman uses per year etc. This system would stabilize trade between countries; it would give each a fair deal; it would equalize the standards of living throughout the world; it would give each country a world market for anything it produced the cheapest.

Corporation Profits

I also propose that laws be provided for confiscatory taxes on corporation profits. Allow stockholders a profit of two per cent of the actual book value of their stock per year; the rest to go to the government. Establish a minimum wage law (so much a year—not an hour) so that cut throat competition at the expense of labor will cease. The product of the machine is for all. No one person should get a profit on something that puts thousands of others out of work. I propose that every man should be paid on his merits. If he earns a million dollars a year he gets it. A federal income tax of 10 per cent should be put on all incomes regardless of size. A confiscatory inheritance tax should be levied on all legacies over \$10,000 (in land or money). Personal property is free of all tax. No one should

YOU THIS LETTER--READ IT

be born with a silver spoon in his mouth. Each must work with the same opportunities and set his own mark. No taxes on goods of any kind should exist. We want people to spend money. We want a laborer to get all he earns and no more or less. If a man gets paid full value for what he produces he can buy full value of what someone else produces. There is no overproduction. The government should buy all patents outright and make them public property at once. We want laws that enable men to help each other; not to oppress one another. Only that way can we glorify God. We don't want to keep on cheating and killing each other for a living. There is plenty for all. We need only honest distribution. Let's as many as agree with these ideas follow

God's command in our dealings with one another. Study carefully the words of God and put your faith in the promise of a kingdom under Christ on earth. If you read, understand and believe what God says through his prophets you will know that it is your duty to tell your fellow man right now of God's purpose to establish such a kingdom and to completely destroy all who refuse to obey his just laws. The day of God's wrath is close upon us now. My only regret in destroying myself at this time is that I will not be able to see the magnificent sight when it comes—the vindication of God's Name by Christ. I have one consoling hope, that the printing of this letter may lead others—and especially the ones who will be relieved from physical suffering through the

money this sacrifice will provide—to believe as I have. I take comfort in the story of Samson: whose duty toward God consisted of his utilizing his strength in the destroying of the Phillistines—enemies of God's people. Like him I can do very little more good alive on earth, but by destroying myself I can accomplish more with one stroke than during my entire life.

Study God's Plans

To my friends and all who read this I wish to make one last plea—that you earnestly study God's plan and try to follow it. Be ready to lead in the good work when God destroys the enemies of those who want to do right.

For my actions I want no man held responsible. They are entirely voluntary on

my part. I bear malice against none, May God bless all who read, understand and believe the truth.

John H. E. Stapp,

2323 12th St., Rock Island, Ill.

P. S.—Please remember these facts when criticizing or condemning my act: 1. It is absolutely necessary for the future of this community that money be brought into it from the outside to replace the vast sums that are people have thoughtlessly sent out from here. I am doing my share. 2. This truth must be told. People will read news. Incidentally they might put two and two together and realize how much I thought of these ideas to be willing to die that they might be published. **MARK MY WORDS:** No plan more selfish in nature than this will succeed.

FAKE PRICE VALUE EXPOSED

(Continued from page seven)

The authors had no hesitation in naming companies which fooled the public. They quoted from bulletins issued by the Federal trade commission to prove their charges. Have you ever seen the daily press giving wide publicity to these exposures when they affected potential advertisers?

Just read what they said about blankets, roofing and paint:

The Nashua Manufacturing Company and Amory, Browne & Co., made and sold cotton blankets labeled "Nashua Woolnap". They contained no wool, although on labels used over a certain period, the caption "a perfect blend of the world's finest cottons" was added in small type. Amory, Browne & Company offended again in selling a cotton fabric produced by the Greenhagh Mills, labeled (with the consent of the manufacturer) "De Luxe Pongee." Latterly it has been called "De Luxe Cotton," and thus somewhat nearer the mark.

The Western Elaterite Roofing Company was found by the Commission to be using the word "rubber" in labels, advertising, and other printed matter, to designate a certain type of roofing material impregnated with asphalt and containing no rubber. Furthermore the firm designated its roofing as "1-ply," "2-ply" and "3-ply," when in fact it was but 1-ply, or layer, in thickness. The Commission notes that "such fact or practice was and is well known to many of the jobbers and retailers of such roofing, but was not and is not so well known to the general public." This firm's use of the word "rubber" and of "2-ply" and "3-ply" were held false and misleading designations of 1-ply asphalt roofing, and it was ordered to cease and desist from improper use, of these terms. The Durable Roofing Manufacturing Company, the Beckman Dawson Roofing Company, and the Barrett Company—the latter perhaps the largest and best-known firm in the industry—were all given "cease and desist" orders relative to similar practices. Meanwhile you may be interested to learn that rubber, due to its rapid deterioration in exposed locations, is almost the worst flexible material imaginable for a permanent roofing substance. But the word "rubber" impresses the consumer as watertight and expensive.

English Broadcloth, a fine cotton fabric made from the best grade of Egyptian long staple cotton, has been very widely imitated, the Trade Commission finds, by products of inferior appearance and durability. One will do well accordingly to take unusual care in purchasing shirts or shirting under the name "English Broadcloth."

Paints, varnishes and similar materials have been the subject of an unusual amount of adulteration and misrepresentation for more or less obvious reasons. In the first place adulteration cannot be determined with certainty at the time of purchase by anything but the most care-

ful laboratory examination. In the second place the results of using bad paint and varnish are not disclosed for a long period—perhaps years—when the source of supply may long since have been forgotten. Moreover, the conditions under which such materials are applied are so variable that it is nearly always possible for the dealer to assure a customer that the surfaces were not properly prepared for painting; that the mixing or brushing on were incorrectly done; or that the exposure conditions were extreme or unusual. No consumer can be certain under such circumstances, that one or another of these factors did not contribute to the deterioration or failure. Without expert opinion before he begins he is often lost.

The Central Shellac Works sold "white shellac" and "orange shellac" adulterated with other gum substitutes, without indicating such other ingredients. The company was ordered to desist from labeling its products "orange shellac," "white shellac" or "shellac," unless the adulterants were shown on the label, under the cap-

tion "shellac substitute" or "imitation shellac," with a statement of the percentage of other ingredients employed. Certain concerns were found to be adulterating their product with 20 to 40 per cent of resin or similar gums, without indicating such substitution on the labels of their containers. It is to the credit of the industry, that the National Varnish Manufacturers Association has by resolution defined the term shellac, and called for honest labeling that will not mislead either the manufacturer-user or the ultimate consumer.

The Alfred Peats Company sold an inferior paint under the style of "Clover Leaf Brand". Over one-half of the solid ingredients consisted of adulterants and fillers substituted for white lead and zinc oxide. But its advertising read:

"Exceptionally high grade paint. . . . Has never failed to give . . . the best satisfaction. . . . Unequalled for use in every class of work where durability and high-class finish are desired . . . contains pure lead, pure zinc and pure linseed oil . . .

the result is the best paint that can be made. . . . We absolutely guarantee that this paint . . . will not chalk and flake or crack off. It will wear longer, look better and cover more surface than any other paint on the market. . . ."

In addition to the defects already mentioned, the volatile constituents of this paint consisted of mineral spirits, and the oil ingredient was not pure linseed oil. The Commission laconically reports that "said Clover Leaf Brand is not the best paint that can be made."

The importance of honest paint, varnish and other rust-proofing products may be judged from the estimate of Sir Robert Hadfield, that the waste of materials through corrosion amounts to \$2,500,000,000 a year!

If you want to invest money, buy a copy of the book and read it from start to finish. Your investment will not only pay dividends but will give real information of interest to every housewife and business man.

SUBSCRIBE NOW

These articles and many others touching upon all phases of American life and national abuses will appear in The Free Press in the near future,

As a voter and as a citizen loyal to the interest of democracy, YOU should know these truths. Get them all in the FREE PRESS by subscribing now.

All news stands do not carry the FREE PRESS. You may have all these articles by subscribing for the next three months for only 50 cents.

Oil Has The Edge In Jersey

The Salesman Wanted Racket

Fill Out and Send to us at Once

MIDWEST FREE PRESS

Muscatine, Iowa

3 Months, 50c — 6 Months, \$1.00 — 1 Year, \$2.00

I enclose ————— for which you may send me the MIDWEST FREE PRESS for

Name —————
St. or R.F.D. —————, City —————

If you live outside of Second Zone, 150 miles or more from Muscatine please enclose 75c 3 months — \$1.50 6 months — \$3.00 1 year.

Renew YOUR
Subscription!

SEND BLANK IN
TODAY

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

PRESIDENT HOOVER BEING ASKED TO RECONSIDER BAN AGAINST KTNT

As titular head of the government, President Herbert Clark Hoover has been requested in the following letter to check the imperialistic actions of the Federal Radio Commission. The letter is submitted for the consideration of Midwest Free Press readers who may wish to write to this newspaper or their federal representatives in Congress favoring or disapproving of the recommendations in the letter.

President Herbert Hoover,
White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear President:

I attempted to reach you with several personal letters during 1932 but fear they did not get past your secretary and reach you. Had proper attention been given to the matter I suppose of, I am sure conditions in the midwest would have been different than at present.

The wants of the midwest population have not been satisfied and it is an excellent time for you to fill those desires before others in the next administration may do so; therefore this letter.

You no doubt found in this last election there were many who patted you on the back but who in a time of need deserted the leader, and among some of those were the American Medical Association, which is also my enemy, as is the Iowa Public Utilities. In Iowa, your home state, the reception was not so good and permit me to again explain to you the reason why.

People's Forbearance

The people of a nation only stand so much of anything—too much booze or too much liquor in the way it was formerly dispensed caused prohibition, possibilities of making much money by bootleggers caused gangsters—the entrenched power, the injustice, and the ignoring of the appeals of the masses caused a change politically and in Iowa this meant trouble. Though you may think this is a selfish statement, I feel you are farsighted enough to now analyze the true situation, and it will bring to your memory, in case my former letters reached you in the past year, the prophecy I made that such a condition would come about with a radical change unless more thought was given to the wishes of the public instead of to a limited few.

Let us analyze the condition of the midwest including Iowa—you permitted the republican federal radio commission, which is composed of appointees favoring the Wall Street group, without one representative of the farmer, laborer or common public, to close KTNT at Muscatine, Iowa, which was the most popular radio station in America.

Proof of Power

As proof of this there is no other station in the world that has ever drawn crowds of 5,000 or more visitors every Sunday as KTNT did, and frequently crowds of 10,000, 15,000 and 20,000 people visited there in one day. A photograph shows 32,000 people and 50,000 people visited that station on Sundays. Look on page 11, 14 and 18 of the enclosed booklet, which gives the proof. How could the republican party ignore the following of station KTNT with over one million listeners and those listeners talking to their friends—that meant possibly three to five million talking of the injustices of the republican party, not only for permitting KTNT to be closed, but also discussing the influence of the most powerful group of commercializers on humanity that ever existed in the world—the American Medical Association.

Too Many Doctors

With Dr. Work in your cabinet, Dr. Wilbur in the Department of Interior, and other doctors of the American Medical Association interwoven throughout your entire administration influence was brought upon you directly or indirectly,

which possibly may have caused you to act or permit a commission which you control to act unwisely.

You will recall an interview you granted me at the White House regarding the Baker treatment for curing of internal and external cancer without operation, X-Ray or radium. You will recall I asked for federal investigation so that 100,000 men and women cancer sufferers of America could have at least a chance to get well without their lives being shortened, and eliminating the torture and positive death from operation, X-Ray and radium which does not and never has cured cancer.

Neither you, nor I am a medical man, but I happen to be one who has given tremendous publicity to the only cancer cure known to the world, and when your General Hines of the War Veterans Bureau issued a statement that 400,000 soldier boys were doomed to die of cancer, I sought your assistance in this investigation to save possibly 300,000 of those boys who suffered and offered their lives for the country that you and I serve. I offered you the suggestion of sending some of those soldier boys that were pronounced incurable and doomed to die of cancer, to the Baker Hospital where they would be treated free of charge, and you without any committee could easily have seen the condition of those soldier boys after they received the Baker treatment for cancer, which is simple—no pain—and quick in action.

My appeal was ignored—I was treated indifferently, for you must have heeded the American Medical Association of America, combined with the Iowa Public Utilities Association, the Lee Syndicate of newspapers headed by Mr. Adler of Davenport, Iowa, the Des Moines Register and Leader, Iowa's largest newspaper controlled by Gardner Cowles.

Ban Radio Talk

Your secretary, the day I called on you at the White House, impressed upon me that I should not under any circumstances talk to you about radio affairs, which proved to me conclusively that the future of KTNT had already been planned, formed and determined before I spent thousands of dollars in defense, meeting only defeat and deprived of justice in the Court of Appeals.

You placed Gardner Cowles upon the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at \$10,000 yearly.

Your Radio commission permitted Mr. Adler's station WOC at Davenport, and station WHO at Des Moines, to consolidate and raise their power from 5,000 watts to 50,000 watts, after the Federal Radio Commission issued a public statement that Iowa was over-quota—then to place insult on top of injury your radio commission issued an order taking the channel of KTNT from Iowa, so that the station could not get back on the air for the benefit of the farmer—the laborers—and the common people.

Now, as the highest executive of this government there are two things I feel justified in asking you to give careful consideration, and correct the injustices, directly at your feet. I do think that the raising of your hand would have helped in a decision of the Federal Radio Commission to stop this injustice not only against KTNT but every other radio station in America that dared to put on programs and talks in a way that pleased the majority of our citizens, who were put off the air, including stations in Los Angeles, with trouble at Detroit, New York, Chicago and elsewhere—in fact not only was free speech suppressed over the air but every radio station manager in America has been told that no talk on health or medical things can be given without first being approved by the local medical society, which means that they have blocked the

way of every system of treatment of drugless healers and others and permits them to drive the people to their graves by the methods that are practised by them.

Two Requests

The two things I ask are: First, restore the license of KTNT so it can open and over one million radio listeners of America will thank you for the good deed you have done in your last days in the White House. Second, give some attention to an investigation of the Baker treatment for cancer before millions are forced to their graves by the senseless methods of operation, X-Ray and radium which are condemned by the foremost physicians and surgeons of the world, as you will read on page eight and nine of the enclosed booklet.

Ask Justice

I come to you with this strong appeal for justice knowing that you can correct same if you will and I prefer to have these injustices corrected peacefully, and in a willing manner. This means much to the future station XENT on the Mexican border, the largest and most powerful station in the world. But the power of station XENT will carry programs to every state in the union and province of Canada and parts of the South American continent.

Give this matter careful attention, before throwing this letter in the waste basket, and dictating a short letter that the matter is out of your control or that this letter has been referred to the Federal Radio Commission. I would rather you do not answer it at all if such must be the substance of your reply.

Yours very truly,

A. Baker

Owner and operator of Radio Station KTNT, Muscatine, Iowa.

PROFESSORS FIGHT SPOILS SYSTEM

"Political spoilsmen" who are given government jobs in return for political work should be trimmed from the federal payrolls, according to recommendations by a group of twelve University of Chicago professors. Their wives were expressed last week in a pamphlet "Balancing the Budget."

The professors urge that the national government adopt a policy of raising by taxation only sufficient revenue to finance normal operating expenses and that it resort to borrowing for funds needed for unemployment relief, public works, and debt retirement.

The brochure assails a general sales tax as advocated by President Hoover and Secretary of the Treasury Mills. It says a sales tax would increase the cost of living and "would fall with greater severity upon the poor than upon the more wealthy."

Tariff Reductions

The twelve professors argue that if new taxes are to be levied they should come in the form of an increase in income, estate, and gift taxes, the adoption of revenue duties on tea, coffee, and cocoa, and a reduction in existing tariffs with a view to increasing revenues from customs duties.

Taxes on the sale of beer and wine, when the liquor laws are modified, the booklet points out, would afford substantial revenues.

Attacks Patronage

"Many savings can be accomplished without impairment of services," the pamphlet says. "The political system upon which American governments rest exacts a heavy toll in the form of patronage. Salaries should not be further cut un-

less steps are taken at the same time to accomplish all the other possible economies in the public service. Personnel surveys should be made and used as a basis for the separation from the pay rolls of superfluous and inefficient employees and for any cuts in wages.

Suggest Retrenchment

"Where horizontal cuts alone are employed, the service is not purged of the incompetents nor of political hangers on. In retrenchment the principle to be followed is to reduce expenditures and curtail operations where they will do the least social damage. For those employees who are discharged from the federal service, adequate unemployment relief or employment in emergency services should be provided.

"The surplus of agricultural land now under cultivation justifies the curtailment and postponement of expenditures for land reclamation and irrigation. Substantial economies can be realized from the postponement of naval construction.

"Likewise, services undertaken for the benefit of particular individuals should be dropped from the budget or placed on a self-supporting basis.

"We suggest that congress and the President should adopt the policy of balancing the budget over a period of years, taking account of the swings of the business cycles, rather than attempt to balance each annual budget without reference to the effects of such policy on business and social welfare."

Copies of the pamphlet were sent to President Hoover, President Elect Roosevelt, members of congress, and governor of states.

JOBLESS DESTITUATES FACING STARVATION

WASHINGTON — The destitute unemployed do not starve to death, because they beg, borrow, steal, and concentrate on obtaining food "like prowling cats," Miss Helen Hull, Philadelphia settlement worker, told the Senate Committee on Manufactures in the hearing held to consider the bill to make \$500,000,000 of Federal funds available for unemployment relief in the various States.

Miss Hull painted a gruesome picture of the misery which stalks through hundreds of thousands of homes; the demoralization of families, the undernourishment, disease and suicide which follow two years or more of unemployment without adequate relief.

Poor Care for the Poor

It is almost a truism that the poor are looking after the poor, she declared.

When a struggling family takes in a group of even more desperately situated relatives the strain often becomes almost unbearable.

She pictured families run down physically, sending out children to snatch food from wholesale markets, stealing milk for babies, stealing from pushcarts anything which can be exchanged for food. It is a catch-as-catch-can matter of living for such people, an intense concentration on merely getting food.

"What it does to their souls I dislike to think of," she said.

"I can't help feeling after seeing all this," said Miss Hull, "that, when fighting for your country, you are a citizen of the United States, but that when it comes to getting help you are a citizen of a county or city."

FARMER HOLIDAY MOVEMENT NEEDS UNITED BACKING

Politicians' Promises
Mean Little For
Farm Help

By E. S. Hand of Tama, Iowa
Member of U. F. F. A.
It has been said that Congress was playing football. And that the farmers were the football, which is true. And will continue to be true, if they do not unite and stand, as one for a square deal.

If the farmers would open their eyes and think; they could see what organization was doing for other groups. And could see the effect of the holiday movement, which is responsible for the resistance by farmers against having their homes taken away from them; and leaving them without shelter or a way to earn a living.

Must Unite

The holiday movement is responsible for the proposed legislation for the farmer to survive, which will never be enacted into law, if the farmers do not unite more strongly. If the farmers would say, we have no need of 48 farm groups going 48 different ways, if all would go one way they would get their rights, but as they are doing now any legislation proposed in their behalf will be ignored or changed so that it will be a deterrent and not a benefit, if passed.

And here in the state of Iowa, it is none too promising that we will get the kind of legislation we should have. Some fifty committees that handle the bills are not of the material that would insure the proper legislation for the common people. They are badly mixed with those that are working for the few and not the common people. And to get a square deal the farmers and independent business will have to unite or the legislation we get will be a makeshift of very little benefit.

Lobbyist Registration

Why not demand a law to make every lobbyist register and state his salary and for whom he is lobbying? Why not ask your Governor to ask for such legislation? It is what the people are entitled to know. Why should hundreds of lobbyists infest our capitol and refuse to let the public know who they are representing? If the county agents were the only lobbyists, we would all know what they were working for, which is to keep on the payroll of the taxpayer.

You all should know why the farmer's holiday movement has gotten more publicity and has the ear of the whole country. It is because, farmers, laboring men and independent business men all have joined in the movement for a right to exist and live. They have united on one thing, the right to live regardless of their different leaders. It has caused the politicians to take notice, and they are prepared to fool you through their tax reduction committee backed by such wealthy men like Hubbell of Des Moines, and Gilman of Sioux City, and the Des Moines Register which says tax reduction is the main issue. When any intelligent man knows that a fair price for farm products and a fair distribution of currency and credit only will save us from disaster. Don't be fooled farmers, unite and demand your rights.

One more thought, as there is legislation being advocated for the benefit of the farmer providing for a committee to be appointed in every county to arbitrate the difference between the debtor and creditors—WHICH IS BUNK.

We have our courts to arbitrate and that is where all disputes will go if the parties cannot agree.

Add all of those committees in every county of the 48 states together and see the millions of dollars in salaries for the taxpayers to pay, which is of no value to the farmer.

INSECT HOMES

Hornets' nests are made from dry wood collected by the insects. The wood is chewed into a pulp and mixed with saliva.

JOIN NOW



ACT TODAY

Hog Feed Related To Lard Quality New Tests Show

Feed given to pigs has a direct bearing on their fat quality, C. C. Culbertson of the animal husbandry experiment station, Ames, Iowa, reported at a meeting in Ames.

Pigs fed tankage or a mixture of tankage, oilmeal and alfalfa meal produced the firmest fat, the best grade for making lard, Professor Culbertson reported. Pigs fed soy beans or soy bean oilmeal in dry lot produced a soft fat which is inferior for lard production. Pigs fed a mixture of soy beans and other protein or fed soy beans on pasture produced a medium grade of fat, depending on how much of the soy beans was consumed.

Because Iowa's share in the commercial lard production of the United States is about twenty-three per cent of the total, the consumption and price of this product has a direct bearing on the income of the Iowa hog producer.

Prize Bull, Valued At \$1,500, Obtains \$70 At Auction

DENVER Colo. — Three bulls, the pride of Wildacre farm and rated a few years ago in the \$1,000 class, were sold at auction at a total of \$550.

Onward Domino II, junior champion in the senior calf class bought several years ago by J. D. Canary, former owner of the ranch, for \$1,500 was sold at auction to J. B. Couba of Sedalia for \$70.

Mischief Advance II, a prize bull that cost Canary \$2,000 and Mischief Advance 19th, brought higher prices. The older bull was sold to W. J. James of Gardner, Colo., for \$200 and John Kohe, a Missouri breeder, bought the younger bull for \$280.

Colorado Homestead Land Offered Anew For Farm Settlers

DENVER—Because of cancellation of twenty-three homestead entries in Colorado and failure of the applicants to make proof and otherwise comply with the homestead law, the United States land office in Denver has opened 9,066 acres for homestead filing. Preference will not be given ex-service men in this case, it was announced and application will be received from anyone qualified.

Additional information may be obtained at the United States land office, 342 Postoffice building, Denver.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

Unfair Newspapers

In this column will appear the names of those newspapers which have published discriminating articles about our association as per Section 2 and 3 of Article 13. If you hear of others, send us the clippings.

Muscatine Journal, Muscatine, Iowa.

Davenport Democrat, Davenport, Iowa.

Ottumwa Courier, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Wallace Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Ia.

The first three are published by the Lee Syndicate, which also publishes the Kewanee, Ill., Star-Courier, Mason City Globe Gazette, Lincoln, Neb., Star and papers at Madison Wis., LaCrosse, Wis., and Hannibal, Mo.

Farm Foreclosure Sales Show Big Increase In Last 5 Years

WASHINGTON — Large increases in the percentage of United States farms sold by foreclosure and other forced sales in the five years ending last March, according to reports by the federal department of agriculture. The department's preliminary reports reveal that since last March the percentage has made a much greater increase.

Another significant showing was the increased number of farm sales to other than active farmers showing that control of the land is steadily leaving the man who works the soil.

Nine and one-half per cent of the farms changed hands through foreclosure of mortgages, bankruptcy, or other transfers to avoid foreclosure, during the five years.

Tax Sales

Sales on account of tax delinquency affected 3 1/2 per cent of the farms, and there was a turnover of an additional 1 1/2 per cent through voluntary sales and trades.

The average number of farms sold during the year as a result of tax delinquency was 13.3 per 1,000 farms compared with 7.4 the preceding year; the average number changing hands as a result of mortgage foreclosure and related defaults was 28.4 per 1,000 against 18.7 the preceding year. For all types of forced sales, the average rate was 41.7 per 1,000 compared with 26.1 the year before.

Voluntary Sales

Voluntary sales of farms have decreased in the five years under review, from 26.3 farms per 1,000 in 1928 to 16.2 farms per 1,000 during the year ended March 15, 1932.

The occupation of purchasers at voluntary sales has apparently shifted. In 1928, 1929 and 1930 about three-fourths of the buyers were active farmers. During the year ended March 1, 1932, only 57 per cent of the voluntary sales were made to active farmers.

FARMERS OF NEBRASKA PANHANDLE PLANNING TREK TO STATE CAPITOL

OGALALLA, Neb.—Farmers of the Nebraska panhandle are uniting for a "farmers' march" on the state capitol at Lincoln Feb. 15 and 16 to demand legislation to prevent their homes being taken from them by mortgage foreclosure.

Keith county farmers assembled here to form a unit of the National Farmers Holiday association and to adopt resolutions against mortgage foreclosures and evictions.

The meeting was one of a series being held throughout the Nebraska panhandle.

Three hundred farmers met at Chappell and passed a resolution endorsing "the call of the thirty-six farm organizations for the immediate stopping of all foreclosures and evictions, and a five-year moratorium on all debts, and reduction of all automobile licenses

for trucks and touring cars."

The farmers pledged themselves to support the call to meet in Lincoln, Feb. 15 to demand that their proposed measures become law.

Meetings are to be held at Brule, Sidney, Dix, Kimball, Big Spring, Potter and Grant in the near future.

In an effort to iron out the farmers' difficulties without the necessity of mob action, farmers of Deuel, Cheyenne and Kimball counties have asked that a mass meeting be held in Sidney in the near future where bankers, lawyers and businessmen would be given an opportunity to discuss common problems with the debt-ridden farmers and devise a sane and sensible means of coping with the situation.

Back To Nature



(Acme Photo)

George Survel has returned to the primitive life; back to nature in the wide open spaces, where his cares and worries are few, where he sees little of mankind as he leads the life of a self-appointed hermit.

Released from the Franklin county jail in Benton, Ill., where he served ten days of a fifteen day sentence imposed upon him by a justice of the peace for fishing without a license, friends of Survel believed he long had been dead or had gone back to his native Austria, as he had vanished in 1926.

When given new clothing, haircut, and shave, friends were amazed—George Survel had returned. He had been living near them all these years. He was brought to Benton and, being unable to pay a \$25 fine, was ordered to jail for 15 days. Before the sentence was completed, Sheriff Browning released him.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

FARMERS!

Get Together and Join

The U. F. F. A.

All farmers should belong to the United Farm Federation of America, to gain their rightful power. Only 25 per cent of the farmers are organized. You can help us to organize 100 per cent if you join today.

Dues only \$10 yearly. You may use produce or post dated checks to pay this small sum.

JOIN NOW!

UNITED FARM FEDERATION of AMERICA

L. A. LOOS, Hedrick, Ia.
President

NORMAN BAKER, Muscatine, Ia.
Secretary

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

LETTERS FROM READERS ON INTERESTING TOPICS

Readers are invited to submit their views on current topics to the "People's Pulpit." Type-written, double-spaced communications, 200 words or less are preferred. Your name and address must be signed, but will not be used if you request.

TAX SYSTEM

Dear Editor:

Our present system of taxing property is unsatisfactory. It has served fairly well for more than a century with little complaint; at this time, however, some important changes are necessary to avert further disaster.

Business people in general, have for years been advocating the policy of own your home. A man without money and out of a job cannot pay taxes on a home. Neither can a person pay taxes very long on a property that is vacant and bringing in no revenue.

A farm that has been rented for years and is depleted in soil fertility will not produce enough at present prices so the tenant and land owner can live and still pay taxes.

This is the point, property should be taxed according to its productive value. For example, a farm that produces 65 bushels of corn, 50 bushels of oats, three tons of hay per acre, should be taxed on the market value of the entire crop produced.

Likewise, a farm that will produce but 30 bushels of corn, 25 bushels of oats, one and one-half tons of hay per acre, should be taxed accordingly. Tenants on the poorer class of farms are simply laboring for a meager existence, and the owner can't collect enough rent to live.

We are about to enter upon a new epoch in United States history. It is evident that some important changes must be effected if our present form of government is to be perpetuated. First there must be a drastic cut—at least 50 per cent in the operative cost of government, county, state and national, abolishing all unnecessary offices and commissions. Second readjustment of taxation; every family ought to be allowed a moderately priced home, tax-free poor farm land, if the owner will take same off the loss of crop production and leave it lay idle, it should be exempt from taxation.

E. Miller,
Muscatine, Iowa

TAXED TO DEATH

Dear Editor:

Today the people all over the world are being taxed to death. It will probably be good news to most of your readers to learn that over 80 cities in the United States have no local taxes because of surplus earnings of their publicly-owned utilities. Over 7,000 cities own their own utilities and make them pay.

R. B.,
Chicago, Ill.

NO SALOONS WANTED

Dear Editor:

We are wondering how you folks over in Iowa are feeling about the movements down in Washington considering the best move to make on the repeal of the 18th amendment.

Well the W.C.T.U. folks held their victory day here last Sunday night.

It certainly was a joke all the way through. Of course they thought they had their best speaking material on the program, but they didn't. Two preachers could not make everybody believe that the county has been dry for the past 13 years, and a change in the amendment will bring beer and the open saloon back.

The question was "do you want the open saloon and the beer back?"

One woman spoke who did belong to the order, her heart-rending story was about a drunken Indian who killed a whole family while drunk, otherwise a good Indian. This happened out west

near where she was teaching school.

This "victory" meeting was just quite a good congregation for this kind, but no one could see where the victory came in. "The resolutions" were read to be adopted and sent to those men at Washington to please vote to keep the 18th amendment just as it is. The poor bootlegger who has been voting with our so-called "dry" folks for 13 years will lose his job if this bill is repealed.

This "victory meeting" was just ready to sing, and have the preachers pronounce the benediction.

A woman in the audience arose and said "we want to say a word about this movement—do you folks know when the amendment went into effect, if all 'violators' had been punished, if the law had been enforced, this great fight would not be on now. But the men who were selling beer in the open saloon, and paying taxes were put out of business and the bootleggers came into line and are selling all kinds of stuff and are paying a small fine backed by the big secret breweries."

When men get to selling government beer and wine and paying their taxes and licenses, we believe these men will not consent to such competitors as bootleggers. They try to tell us—"you will have the open saloon and the beer."

This speaker said "why folks you want get the beer and saloon back you have had it all through the life of the 18th amendment. Our town is full of bootleggers and secret saloons."

"They are delivering it to their customers and school boys who couldn't go into the open saloon."

Capitola Martin,
Attica, Ohio

CHINA EGGS

To the Editor:

In spite of the fact that raising poultry is the second largest industry of this country, we imported 51,682,916 dozen eggs from China in 1931. If this occurs under our present tariff of ten cents a dozen, what would happen with the tariff wall broken down?

"N. O. Cackle"
Chicago

COUNTY SUPERVISORS

Dear Editor:

I note with interest your fight to have the Board of Supervisors of Muscatine County comply with the laws.

This should not be necessary as if I understand the law it is the duty of the Commonwealth Attorney or District Attorney to present any infraction of the law to the Grand Jury for action.

Don't think that it's the Political Party to which your Supervisors belong that is the cause of all this.

For on July 15th 1929 our County Board (8 Democrats) appropriated \$4,000 per year (for two years) to a Chamber of Commerce, created by themselves, with authority to spend the said and appointed by themselves, \$8,000 as they might deem best.

In other words, they CREATED a body to whom they delegated the authority to spend the public funds, something that under the law no elected officer has the right to do, delegation of authority being ultra vires, and has so been decided in every state in the Union.

But what can a lone citizen do when they have the entire political ring—county officers and bosses with their fingers in the pie.

With the local press so tied up that they dare not publish the facts under such conditions is it any wonder that the tax bill of this nation has jumped from 6.7 per cent in 1913 to 33.3 per cent in 1932.

Today we have advocates of further raids upon the public treasury and if you will listen with your ear to the ground you will find that the politicians are figuring on getting the money for the distribution among those

whom they wish to control at the coming election.

Two million dollars of Federal cash is the price of Democratic Virginia.

Advances for road work so it was said, but in this county 2,000 selected ones were given work the week before election and were herded to the polls by those who were in possession of the list of those who had been placed on the relief list (so called).

What is the use of sending a few Al Capone's to Atlanta and setting up a dozen others in their places or rather putting them in places where they will have greater power and be protected by the position they occupy—it's a serious indictment.

No Government is any more or less honest than the people. Hence it would look like we all need a "bawth" in a very strong disinfectant.

Henry Prescott Wilder,
South Boston, Va.

FEWER STATES

Dear Editor:

In your paper the suggestion is made that the number of counties be reduced. The following suggestion I have made to several meetings of the taxpayers league; first reduce the number of counties to one-fourth the present number. They were apportioned in the horse and buggy days, when it was a very considerable journey to any county seat. Now most county seats can be arrived at in about 40 minutes instead of hours. I would combine the tax collections of any two townships to one man and instead of giving him two per cent for the whole I would give him one per cent for each. In addition would eliminate many useless county offices.

I also suggested that state primaries be eliminated. At present a poor man can hardly run for any big office, on account of the expense. I would have each candidate petition require a certain amount of signers from each county as in a state office. Say two per cent from each county.

Next I would reduce the country to about 10 states. First I would take the New England states and make one of them; next take Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey; then take Delaware and Maryland and make one state of them; next take Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, Florida and Alabama for one state; then take Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin for a state; then take Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas for another; then take Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas for another; then take Missouri, Nebraska, Minnesota and the Dakotas for another; then New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Colorado for another; then take Nevada, Wyoming, Montana and Idaho; then take Oregon, Washington and California for another.

I would assign to each state four Senators and eight Congressmen. This would reduce the members to 130 for both Houses.

As the cost of each Congressman is \$17,000 a year you can readily see the wonderful saving in national expense.

I would limit the number of legislators to 125 or cut off about 100. This would save about \$400,000, a year in direct expense, and would eliminate a lot of "nut" laws.

This arrangement would cut national and state expense. I estimate about \$100,000,000 a year, not much for your Uncle Sam but actually worth while.

J. C. Fitzsimmons,
Pres. of Village Board
Dupu, Illinois.

COUNTY CONSOLIDATION

Dear Editor:

How some of this consolidation of county seats can be accomplished. For instance I have lived in Chillicothe, Illinois, for about seven years and paid taxes but have never gone to the court house to pay my taxes. The tax books are sent to Chillicothe from Peoria, Illinois, county seat, to the two banks here. The books are

at one bank one year and the other one the next year, and people go to the bank and pay their property and personal tax. Of course a lot of fuss is made when this consolidation is talked of because it hurts the political machines and they would have to dig it out of their own pocket instead of the taxpayers paying the bill like he is doing now. How many voters ever stopped to think that we have county seats as close now as when they used the ox for transportation. But the politicians tell the voter to get away from them old foggy ways. It is pretty hard for John Public to foot the bill and never ask how much.

They expect each town, county and state to take care of its own unemployed but how many of you taxpayers ever see published where this money goes. A good business man knows how much each article costs but the poor taxpayer don't know only one thing and that is more taxes. Why? Because the public lets a few run their business and does not demand an accurate account of where their money goes. If we are all careful and elect both houses in our State Capitol who are in favor of consolidation of our counties and eliminate about four out of five, we can save millions in each state. Of course, they are going to kick because every county seat wants to hold their population but it is "save the cash" that John Public wants and not a few. Now there is one thing sure, if you all will get behind the Free Press and show them you mean business by subscribing for the paper, we then will all have a big and better chance to get somewhere.

Look at some of the corruptness.

When we elect a Congressman or Senator, it seems in most cases he tries to get all his kindfolk on old John Public's pay roll and then they tell you they have appointed a committee to look after our trouble. They got to have a rest and did you ever stop to think, it starts right at home in our own committee men—township, county, state and then the Federal Government? It has been time to act long ago. If our town, county, state and Federal Governments were run like an individual business, there would not be the expense. How many that help pay officers elected to any office, ask or demand anything before he is elected? Very few, and after he is elected, it is too late. Don't think your neighbor or someone else should do what you won't. Get together. You all know the slogan "United we stand, divided we fall" and that is where they keep John Public divided. All know when a movie star, base ball, prize fighter, big business or the bankers want anything, they go after it through the press, so let's all of us get behind the Midwest Free Press and do our bit and the Midwest Free Press will help us. I am sure there is no other paper anywhere that will do for us, the Common people, what the Free Press is doing now. You can get news out of the Midwest Free Press unobtainable anywhere. Of course the ones who draw the lines and lead us to water don't want any of us to have anything to say. Now let's see someone else's opinion on this. The People's Pulpit is our voice and let's see if we cannot do something. Look at the cow test. See where it looks like the war on cows and farmers is about over in Iowa.

J. D. Johnston,
Chillicothe, Ill.

HE LIKES RUSSIA

Dear Editor:

It is interesting to note that the one country which was inferior in machinery, until the year just past when it became second only to the United States—namely, Russia—is the one country which has no unemployment and which is intelligently working out an economic solution that will be fair to all and that will guarantee the permanence of prosperity—not the unfair, disordered pros-

perity of capitalism, which in best times applies only to a few, but a prosperity that is based upon justice and equal opportunity for the workers. If the Russian workers are today subsisting on minimum (yet physically comfortable) rations—if they are sacrificing a good deal to build up their country's industries and create a modern commonwealth—they have the infinite pride and satisfaction of knowing that they are building for themselves and not for a class of capitalists. And the condition of the Russian workers today is far better than the condition of the millions of American workers who are unemployed and who are at the mercy of a private charity which is inadequate to cope with the problem; a private charity which also is very unhappy and humiliating in principle; a private charity which is a reflection of governmental irresponsibility.

Leslie Oral Ludwig,
Ottumwa, Iowa

CHEAP POSTAGE

Dear Editor:

As a reader of the Midwest Free Press I think one thing that would help to bring back better times would be to send every un-naturalized, foreign born person out of the United States. It would give many a man and boy a job that otherwise has to walk the streets to keep from freezing.

Then another thing that would do a lot, would be to put first-class postage back on the old two cent basis, and at the same time see that all these big chain corporations pay their two cents instead of sending out their ads on the permits that the government furnishes to big business, Senators, Congressmen and the great big white collared fellows that are all spending the taxpayer's money.

If some of the 3,500 dollar jobs had to come down to, well, say \$2,000 or even \$1,800. Say, boys, the earth would fairly crack open, but it's just what ought to be done and then the little fellow maybe could get \$2.00 or \$2.50 a day for his labor. Just who is entitled to good pay, the one that does the hard work of 10 to 14 hours a day or the one that gets in his swivel chair at 9:30 and out at 1:30, back at 2:30, out at 4 p. m. at a salary of from \$5.00 to \$11.00 a day?

Oh yes, you hear them saying it costs so much to fit a man for such work. Sure, but how about the farmer? Does he not work on the farm from the time he is big enough to run errands till he is 21 years old and what does he get? Well, sometimes he gets a good cussing, sometimes a few pennies or a good feed off the table, but even that is gone now since we had the panic. Well, I think these things would all help a lot. Then too, there is entirely too much machinery. It does the work and the men may go to—for all the Big Boys care. Well let us all watch the deal that's being dished up for us the next four years. I fear it will be still worse, at least no better.

B. B. Hull,
Williamston, Mich.

ALLOTMENT PLANS

Dear Editor:

Two kinds of allotment plans: The plan now before Congress if passed, would be a greater curse to the farmer than the Farm Bureau and Farm Board; and Rep. Lankford's allotment plan which has been refused consideration.

I quote remarks made on the allotment plan by Mr. Lankford, of Georgia, in the House of Representatives:

"The allotment plan of farm relief is an indorsement of the contract plan of farm relief so long advocated by me. For many years I have fought for a contract system of controlling production and marketing, so as to enable the farmers to control their prices within reasonable limits. It has been strenuously urged that the farmers would not sign the contracts as required by my plan. The

Please turn to page thirteen

TRYING TO TAKE THREE CHILDREN FROM BILL BIRD

**Welfare Head Refuses
To Accept Proffer
Of Operation**

(Continued from page one)

payroll. Meanwhile many men who cannot obtain work are placed on meager rations from the welfare. The Muscatine Welfare Association which theoretically controls welfare in the city, but actually is indirectly controlled by the county supervisors through state law, is almost helpless. Several members and officers of the city association are in favor of Mrs. Fore accepting a reduction of her \$175 salary and \$50 car allowance monthly, but they cannot force the issue.

In an affidavit submitted to the Free Press today, Delbert O. ("Bill") Bird, stated that Mrs. Fore had sought to take his three young children from him and have them adopted. His affidavit follows:

I, Delbert O. ("Bill") Bird, being first duly sworn upon oath depose and say: That I have been a resident of Muscatine county, state of Iowa, practically my entire life; That I served one year in the United States army and was honorably discharged; That sometime during the early part of November, 1931, when I applied for assistance from the Welfare Association of Muscatine, I was sent by Mrs. M. Opal Fore, Muscatine county welfare supervisor, back to Ohio because I had been working there for a period of time, because I was unable to find employment in Muscatine county; That I was returned by the Ohio authorities to Muscatine county because I had never established a residence there; That I have four children, namely, Marian, Naomi, Lorrena and Delbert Jr.; That as my wife is soon to be confined my wife and I consented that Mrs. M. Opal Fore might temporarily place our three children, Marian, Naomi and Lorrena in the Lutheran Orphans' Home, of Muscatine county, with the understanding that the children should be returned to us after my wife's confinement; That on or about the 31st day of December, 1932 Mrs. M. Opal Fore came for our three children and took them to the orphans' home where they have remained since; that on the first day of February, 1933, Mrs. M. Opal Fore called at our home and advised me that something would have to be done with the children, that my wife was unable to take care of them, they could not be brought home and that unless I was able to find someone who would take care of the children for me I would have to appear in court Saturday morning, February the fourth when proceedings would be had whereby the three children would be taken care of; That I objected to this stating that my wife and I wished to keep the children; That relatives and neighbors had agreed to help us in caring for the children temporarily; That Mrs. Fore stated that the matter had been arranged for hearing in court Saturday, February 4th; That my wife and I agreed to an operation to make certain we would have no more children and Mrs. Fore first agreed that this would be all that was necessary for us to keep the children;

That I worked whenever possible for 15 cents an hour for the county and 25 cents an hour for the city; That on one occasion I was sent from the job as being too ill to work although I was willing to try to work; That I am willing to work now; That if I had a job at \$9 weekly for which I would be willing to work six days weekly, nine hours daily, I would seek no further aid from the welfare organization; That if I had this sum weekly for my work I could support my entire family;

That my father O. Bird left Muscatine County in 1927 after having been a continuous resident of said county for at least 15 years; That my wife, Alice has lived most of her life in Muscatine county.

Knowledge Test

1. What beverage has been found by statisticians to be the most popular in the world?
2. What is the origin of the word "honeymoon"?
3. Could a woman be legally elected President of the United States?
4. What is the approximate horse-power of a bolt of lightning?
5. Which of the Great Lakes is entirely within the United States?

Answers

1. Tea.
2. The ancients drank mead, a kind of wine made of honey, for thirty days after marriage.
3. Yes.
4. 25 million.
5. Lake Michigan.

GIRL'S FATHER SUES HOSPITAL

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Because he alleges his daughter contracted smallpox a year ago while a diphtheria patient in Vancouver General Hospital a local citizen is suing the hospital. Attention of the medical profession is centered on the case as possibly setting a precedent for future actions against negligent hospitals.

The plaintiffs are Anabelle McDaniel and her father, Matthew G. McDaniel, who seek general and \$445 special damages.

They allege she became infected while in the Isolation Hospital, where she was admitted for diphtheria during the smallpox epidemic.

Evidence was brought out by J. A. MacInnes, counsel for the plaintiffs, in connection with admissions by hospital officials of seven or eight cases of cross-infection in the isolation building from Feb. 5 to March 17 after smallpox cases were put in rooms on the same floor as other diseases and next door to the McDaniel child.

CHICKEN'S HEART LIVING 21 YEARS

NEW YORK—The most curious living thing on earth became 21 years old this week.

In 1912, Dr. Alexis Carrell of Rockefeller Institute, snipped a piece out of the living muscle of an embryo chick's heart and placed it in a tube containing fluid he had mixed.

It flourished and grew and in about a week it had developed until it outgrew the test tube. Larger and larger tubes were required, until at last Dr. Carrell had to resort to trimming the muscle.

When it reached the age of five years, when normally many chickens die of old age, it was as meant to pulse.

It is still healthy, pulsing slightly as heart tissue, in health, is healthy as ever.

Work For Everyone Is Doctor's Advice

Hard work never killed anyone. Everybody ought to have plenty of hard physical work between the ages of 17 and 45, says Dr. A. Bachem, professor of biophysics in the medical college of the University of Illinois.

Dr. Bachem thinks that at present most people under 45 get too little physical work. Thus they need a lot of outdoor recreation. But after 45, the doctor thinks folks should slacken up a bit to begin to retire.

MONKEY VS. MAN

John Branson, Los Angeles animal and reptile hunter, says that despite decreasing prices a good healthy orang-outang is still worth \$12,000. Branson who is soon to start on a new hunting trip estimated on elephant's value at \$5,000. While the "philanthropists" are buying orang-outangs at \$12,000 each they are turning down offers from strong, intelligent American citizens to work for \$12 weekly.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

ASK INFORMATION FOR POOR FAMILY ON BIRTH CONTROL

**Doctor Charges Fellows
Handicap Movement
By Ignorance**

NEW YORK — The American Birth Control League has adopted as one of its "guiding principles" the making birth control as accessible to those suffering from ill-health, poverty and unemployment as it is to "more privileged classes."

At the same time a resolution was adopted favoring laws "providing for the sterilization of persons who have serious hereditary defects and who cannot be relied upon to use contraception to avoid reproduction."

Dr. Eric M. Matsner, medical director of the league, told of a survey made in New York City which showed that children in smaller families ranked higher in intelligence and achievement, and lower in delinquency than those in larger families.

Young Doctors

Young physicians he said, are eager for information on the technique of birth control.

"The doctor of tomorrow," he declared, "must think in terms of preventive medicine and positive health, rather than the cure of disease. He will be an important factor in the social planning of our civilization. Particularly will preventive medicine of the future deal with basic factors, with eugenics and heredity, and as a result, we shall have birth selection of human stock."

He said the birth control movement had been handicapped by opposition "due to the misunderstanding of doctors and organized medicine, and hampered by state and Federal laws."



MEDICS' PLANS

Backers of the Iowa Medical Association are planning a new bill to be slipped into the jam of legislative material piling up at Des Moines. The bill, according to reports would give the medics more power than ever, and would restrict osteopaths, chiropractors and similar professions from the few rights they have left. Plans to shove the bill through the state assembly secretly may be foiled as this newspaper will publish the views of the chiropractors and osteopaths on the proposed bill when it comes out in the open.

CHILDREN SUFFER FROM DEPRESSION

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Statistics showing a favorable state of public health since the depression began are not telling the whole story, a report of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities indicates.

In reporting that the bureau gave more relief in December than in any previous month of the bureau's existence of 53 years, Douglas P. Falconer, general secretary, said:

"Whatever may be the favorable health statistics given out by the city, the children are beginning to show the results of privation. Records kept by our health examination dispensary of 2,982 children examined in the last ten months show a little more than twice as many undernourished as in the same period in 1931."

The six leading airlines in the United States fly a collective total of about 166,600 miles a day.

CANCER 'EXPERTS' DIFFER ON CURES

**Argue Can And Cannot
Be Cured While
Many Suffer**

Writing in the United States Daily, Dr. Louis C. Kress, assistant director of cancer control, New York state department of health states: "It is now firmly established through research and clinical data that cancer is curable; that it is not contagious like tuberculosis and typhoid; that it is not caused by a parasite; nor is it inherited like some of the blood diseases."

No doubt Dr. Kress is affiliated directly or indirectly with the American Medical Association many of whose members have stated that cancer is NOT curable and have voiced other beliefs entirely at variance with Dr. Kress' declaration. Meanwhile the A.M.A., goes on condemning without investigation any cancer cure treatment not linked with its own gigantic organization. Meanwhile the thousands of cancer sufferers in the United States must listen to advice from family physicians many of whom—according to their own statements—are entirely without adequate information for the prevention and cure of cancer. They would do well to investigate the hundreds of cancer cures made at Baker Hospital by the famous Baker cancer treatments.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

Cancer Is CURABLE AT THE BAKER HOSPITAL

Let no one tell you that the Baker Hospital is not curing Cancer and other ailments. We invite your most scrutinous investigation. Come to the Hospital and visit with our patients, consult the physicians in charge. To further describe our work, we have prepared a beautiful catalog showing pictures of the Hospital located on the Mississippi River—pictures of the scenery it commands.

Cancer, Hemorrhoids (Piles), Hernia, All Chronic Diseases, Diseases of Blood, Skin, and Stomach Ulcers.

AND ALL KINDRED DISEASES.

FAMOUS BAKER CANCER FORMULA and TREATMENTS

WHICH CAN ONLY BE SECURED AT THE BAKER HOSPITAL. NO OTHER HOSPITAL IN IOWA, HAS THE FORMULA OR RIGHT TO THESE TREATMENTS AS I HAVE BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS PROCURED THIS EXCLUSIVE RIGHT. EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES GIVEN SPECIAL ATTENTION.

—GLASSES FITTED—

Baker Hospital

W. W. POTTER, M. D., Lessee.



COMING!

TO EVERY HOME IN AMERICA
THE VOICE OF

NORMAN BAKER

—OVER—

XENT

Your friendship and good-will is highly appreciated
and we extend to you an invitation to assist in the com-
pletion of this powerful station.

We Need More Money

To complete construction to full capacity of 150,000
watts, no stock for sale—will accept loans and pay
6% and share in 10% bonus.

READ

I am president and general manager and hold stock in the COM-
PANIA INDUSTRIAL UNIVER-
SAL of MEXICO, which has re-
ceived from the Mexican Government a permit to build
a 150,000 watt Radio Station called "XENT" to operate
on 1115 kilocycles, UNLIMITED TIME day and night.

This is the largest permit ever granted by Mexico for
a radio station and will be THREE TIMES stronger
than any station in the United States the largest to date
being 50,000 watts on regular broadcast. The cost will
be about \$225,000 when all complete. Construction is
nearing completion. Two large 300 feet towers
towers mounted on insulators for greatest efficiency
are now completed and erected. These powerful
insulators alone withstanding 75,000 lbs. pressure costs
over \$1000.00.

A 75-acre site was purchased on the main paved high-
way from Nuevo Laredo to Monterrey, Mexico, Mexico's
gateway, and oil and natural gas may be found on our
site when drilling commences.

The first building of fireproof construction, 72x72 feet
square, housing the transmitter and power apparatus is
just about finished, and the reception and studio build-
ings will soon be completed. Every effort is being made
to be on the air the latter part of this month.

The latest transmitter apparatus which has been under
construction for the first 50,000 watt unit is now ready
for installation.

Advertising time over this powerful station as strong
as a chain hookup and price per hour will be about
\$1000.00.

We need about \$50,000 to complete this station and
I am asking my friends to loan me this money and the
Company has agreed to set aside 10 per cent of the net
profits, of the Radio Station during the period your loan
is outstanding, to be divided among all lenders in pro-
portion to their loans and in addition I will pay you SIX
PER CENT on your loan. I will issue you my personal
promissory note for 8-12-18 or 24 months at 6 per cent
with the bonus giving you any maturity you wish. I

will accept any amount from TEN DOLLARS UP. Don't
send your money to the Company or to me, but cut and
sign the coupon opposite, attach your bank draft, Post-
office or Express Money Order and forward to the Banco
Mercantil De Laredos, Box 762, Laredo, Texas, to be de-
livered to me upon my acceptance and delivery to said
bank, of my personal promissory note as stated to be
forwarded immediately to you.

This is your opportunity to help me put this station
on the air and if you wish your name will be announced
over this station with our appreciation. Remit now and
get 6 per cent with a bonus. Further information may
be secured by writing me in care of the Banco Mercantil
De Laredos, Box 762, Laredo, Texas.

NORMAN BAKER.

CUT THIS OUT AND SEND TODAY---Any Amount

To Banco Mercantil De Laredos, Box 762, Laredo, Texas

I desire to assist MR. NORMAN BAKER in building AMERICA'S
LARGEST RADIO STATION, and I therefore enclose, as a loan to him,
New York draft, United States P. O. or American Railway Express Money
Order. (Do not remit by International Money Order) for \$..... and
authorize you to deliver this draft or money order to him upon his de-
livery to you of his personal promissory note for the sum of \$.....,
payable _____ months after date with six per cent interest pay-
able annually together with his agreement to set aside 10 per cent of the
net profit of said Radio Station during the period said loan is outstanding
for the benefit of the lenders who aid in the erection thereof. You are
instructed to forward to me immediately this said promissory note.
Said 10 per cent of the net profits to be distributed among the lenders in
ratable proportion to their loans.

This offer is subject to Mr. Baker's acceptance at Nuevo Laredo,
Mexico and if not accepted by him in _____ days you are to return
enclosed draft to me.

Signature.

For Address

SHALL WE MENTION YOUR NAME ON THE AIR? _____

PEOPLE'S PULPIT

(Continued from page twelve)

present allotment plan requires an affirmative action by the farmer amounting to an implied contract. It will be more difficult to get the farmers to make the implied contract under this plan than it would be to get them to sign the actual written voluntary contract provided in my bill.

"This bill provides only temporary relief of doubtful value. My bill would provide permanent relief of definite value.

"My bill has the best referendum ever written into a bill. This bill is to be passed and will become effective without the farmers approving or disapproving it. This bill provides for a dangerous vicious tax. My bill carries no such provision. This measure seeks to overcome the law of supply and demand. My plan does not attempt to defeat this law but acts in accordance with it.

"While I am heartbroken over the failure of Congress to pass some real farm relief legislation, I shall not quit; none of us can afford to quit. Too many have not begun the fight, and without any reasonable effort on their part are letting the farmers and all of us be driven toward a mighty precipice over which we are about to be plunged to an awful destruction.

"Let us give the farmers less praise and more pay, less promise and more performance, less ashes and more action, less shadow and more substance, less deception and more devotion. Let us monetize farm mortgages and, if necessary, farm products; refinance the farmers' indebtedness so as to reduce it in accordance with present conditions; work out a contract system to control his production and marketing, thus elevating and stabilizing his prices; put the farmer on a parity with the banker and the manufacturer and other captains of industry, and we will have overcome the depression, saved our Nation, and rendered humanity the greatest service ever performed by any man or set of men."

E. S. Hand,
Tama, Iowa

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Dear Editor:
Capital punishment is one of the hold-overs of barbarism and is never a deterrent of crime. Like war and the training camp, it cheapens regard for human life.

The death penalty makes business good for lawyers, but helps swell the millage rate on taxes. Aversion to the death penalty doubles or triples the time required to secure a jury. It often causes a mistrial. If a verdict of guilty is secured, the case is carried from court to court and often prolonged for years.

But there is a much stronger reason for abolishing capital punishment. Next to a system of economic justice, the greatest possible deterrent of crime would be the requiring of convicts of what restitution may be possible. Instead of dragging a murderer through endless appeals and trials, the while he is kept idle in jail, he should be engaged in productive labor under guard, the net proceeds of his work going to the support of the family of his victim.

J. C. Coons,
Brooksville, Fla.

Pastor's Daughter Loses \$50,000 Gems

NEW YORK—Investigators are combing the underworld, seeking among the "fences" a \$50,000 pearl necklace, reported stolen in Pittsburgh by Miss Madeline Alexander, debutante daughter of the Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander, millionaire Presbyterian pastor and social leader.

The necklace, comprising seventy-five matched pearls, was insured against theft or loss. A \$10,000 reward has been offered for its recovery.

At the minister's request the search had been surrounded with secrecy.

CLASSIFIED

Phone 2900 Today

BROWN'S DAIRY—Guaranteed pure milk delivered at your door daily from the farm. Phone 1943-4.

CREAM WANTED—Highest cash prices. Jersey Cream Line Dairy, Cor. 5th and Mulberry, Muscatine, Iowa. Phone 737

USED MACHINES—1 McCormick Deering 10-20 Tractor, 1 McCormick Big 6 Mower, 1 Endgate Lime Spreader. Muscatine Implement Co.

MEN WANTED for Rawleigh routes of 800 consumers in counties of North Washington, South Cedar. Reliable hustler can start earning \$25 weekly and increase every month. Write immediately. Rawleigh Co., Dept. IA-207-S, Freeport, Ill.

Hen House Lining 2c each

Used Newspaper Mats make ideal hen house lining. Wind proof. Spray with water, then close hen house and burn pan of brimstone. The smoke and fumes will form a glaze ending lice. Apply Office, Midwest Free Press, Muscatine, Iowa.

The Animal Kingdom

(Continued from page six)

Daisy looked at him unbelievably. "You can spare me the details, please. But—who is she?"

Tom told her about Cecilia. Then he added, fearfully, "Look here, Daisy, there's to be no nonsense about not seeing each other as friends again, or any of that."

"But there will be that nonsense, all right."

"But I don't understand. I thought for a long time we'd been out of danger so far as..."

Daisy understood. "Wanting each other goes? Speak for yourself, Tom."

Slowly and thoughtfully, Daisy brought her words out. "It's true, that side of it was never so much to us, was it? Not in comparison—not after those first crazy months. But I thought that was natural. I was even glad of it—glad to find it was—other needs that held us together. Closely—without claims—not a claim." Suddenly she looked at him, almost pleadingly. "Tom, do you have to marry her? I was just thinking—perhaps you simply want her—most awfully."

"I want to marry her, Daisy—and it's more than that."

"I don't see how you can tell quite yet. For all our big talk, we still belong to the animal kingdom."

Tom raised her hand to his lips and kissed it. "There's no one like you—never will be. I know that. But this—I can't tell you..."

Daisy walked into her bedroom, bitterly fighting back her tears. She dabbed her eyes with a handkerchief while she continued talking. "And then you must say goodbye to me—sadly. We'll make it an unmarriage ceremony, to keep it all quite regular. You must grasp my hand in yours—one splendid gesture—and murmur, 'Goodbye, my Daisy. Thanks very much. A charming association.'"

He murmured, "Never goodbye, my darling," snatched his hat and stepped softly out of the apartment.

When Daisy returned to the living room and found Tom gone, the bundle containing his wash dropped out of her hands. For a moment she stood rigid. Then she seated herself at her work-table and began to sketch. But she did not sketch for long. Her eyes were weary and they closed, her head began to throb. Had Tom actually been there and told her that he was going to be married—to someone else? Why did he leave without saying goodbye?"

(Continued next week)



Can the American Government Endure? No! Says Judge Rutherford

Judge Rutherford says in his talk of June 26th over a national chain of radio stations as follows: We quote from Judge Rutherford's talk:—

"Today there is no true patriotism among the rulers of the nation. It is now impossible for the people to elect men to public office and to expect them to enact just laws and to administer the affairs of the government for the general welfare."

"Big Business has no regard for the rights of the common people."

"It controls the two major parties of America and names and elects at will the public men to office who will best serve their selfish interests. Big Business controls the army and the navy, the guns and the ammunition and the police power of the nation."

"Satan has used commerce, politics and religion that he might get complete control of the human race and defame the name and Word of Jehovah God. For this reason, it is written in the Bible (1 John 5:19), 'The whole world is now under the wicked one.'"

"The rulers have been duly informed and duly warned that Jehovah God's kingdom is here. They have refused to give heed. They disregard the Word of God and go on with their imperfect schemes, and will continue to try one after another, all of which shall fail."

"The greatest crisis of the ages is now upon the world, and this includes the American government."

"The clergy, while claiming to represent God, in fact represent the Devil and his organization. In order that the people might hear the truth and determine this matter for themselves, recently I challenged the combined clergy to select their best man to debate this question by radio. Charged with misrepresenting God and serving Satan these gentlemen should either come forward and prove their falsity of the charge, or, failing in that, should cease to hold themselves out as teachers of the Word of God. Jehovah foretold the outcome of such a challenge and the attitude that would be assumed by the preachers when he caused His prophet Jeremiah to write, at chapter 51 verse 30: 'The mighty men of Babylon (Satan's organization) have forborne to fight; they have remained in their holds; their might hath failed. Let the people take note of this fact.'"

"In 1917 Big Business, for ultraselfish reasons, needlessly and wantonly forced the American nation into the World War, which resulted in the greatly increased wealth and power of a few men and made serfs and paupers of many millions of people."

"With grasping arms like the tentacles of a mighty octopus, Big Business has laid hold upon practically all of the visible wealth of the nation."

"The American government has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. It cannot endure. Together with all other nations, it soon shall fall. Such fall will be in spite of everything Big Business, politics and clergymen, the military and the 'strong-arm-squad,' and the Devil and all of his hosts can do to hold together the oppressive rule. It must and will fall because Jehovah God's kingdom is here. Hasten to make shelter under Jehovah's kingdom."

"The same selfish interests own and control the professional clergymen and these men make merchandise of the Word of God in order to keep the people in ignorance and in subjection to the ruling powers. Thus it is plainly seen that the power of the government is centralized in the hands of a very few."

"Within a short time Jehovah God will destroy the Devil and his entire organization."

"Jehovah made this earth for man to live upon in peace and plenty, health and happiness; and under the reign of Christ, He declares, the earth shall yield her increase, and God shall bless the people, and all in the earth shall know Him."

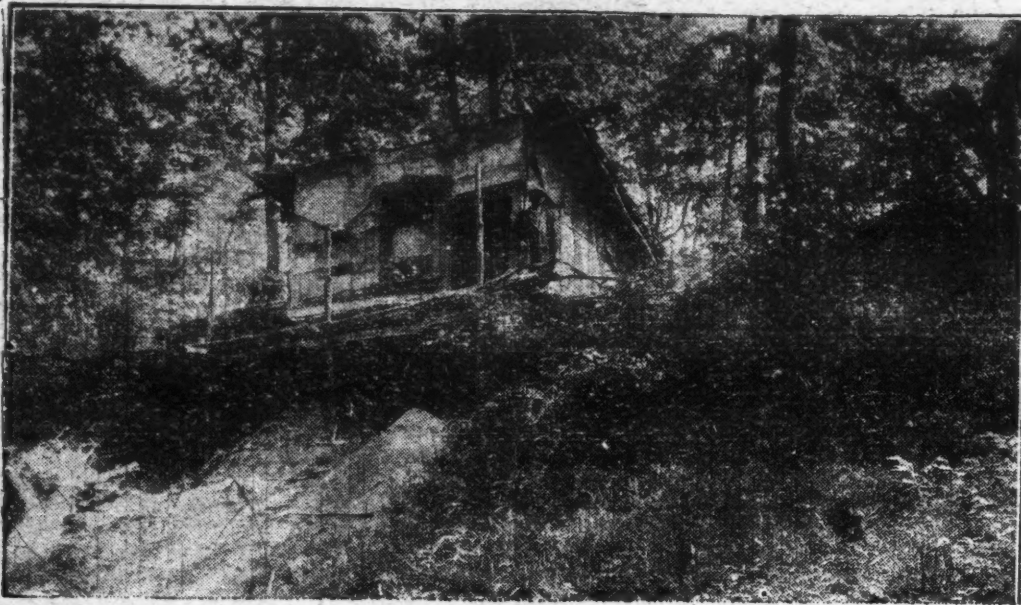
If you want to get a copy of the Golden Age Magazine which contains this talk of Judge Rutherford, write to the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, 117 Adams Street, Brooklyn, New York.

We might also suggest that you tune in every SUNDAY at 5:30 to 5:45 o'clock and hear JUDGE RUTHERFORD over

WOC, Davenport & WHO, Des Moines, 1000 kc

Don't Forget to Tune in Every Sunday
Evening and Hear Judge Rutherford

Where Man Abandoned Civilization To Live Primitive Life



(Acme Photo)

Home of George Survel, who abandoned civilization in 1926 to live a primitive life on Big Muddy river near Zeigler, Ill. He was arrested for fishing without a license, fined \$25, served ten days, and has returned to his shelter.

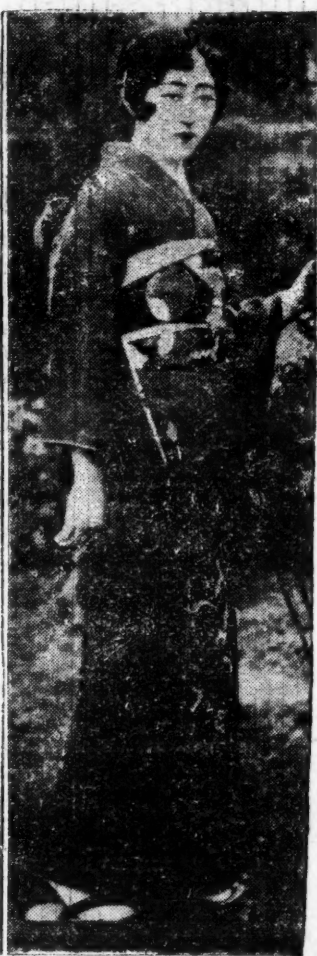
Some Doggy!



(Acme Photo)

The above photo shows "Beau Wolf," an Irish wolfhound, who is 7 feet 9 inches tall when standing on his hind legs, and weighs 175 pounds. He is owned by Oliver J. Francis of Glendale, Cal., and is the slave of 5 year old Avis Lorraine Francis, who rides him bareback, her swinging feet never touching the ground. Mr. Francis is shown here with "Beau Wolf" reaching to his full height.

Miss Japan



(Acme Photo)

Tsuneko Tawara, daughter of a physician at Toguyama in Yamaguchi, who was the winner of contest open to girls in all parts of the mikado's empire.

Weary Chinese Troops Rest After Repulsing Onslaught Of Foe



Chinese soldiers resting behind front lines at Saangwai during first stages of the Japanese offensive. The Chinese have now been driven back many miles, and fighting continues.

A Swanky Costume For Lounging



(Acme Photo)

Above is shown a lounging costume that goes 100 per cent masculine with its bell bottomed pants of white corduroy topped by a waistcoat of blue corduroy. The double-breasted jacket and the cap complete the outfit.

A Grandmother At Thirty



(Acme Photo)

Mrs. Richard Scott of Los Angeles (rear), who has become a grandmother at age of thirty years. She is shown with her daughter, Mrs. Virgie Lotz, and the latter's son, Michael. Mrs. Scott was married at the age of thirteen.

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"